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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,698—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896.

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THE STEAM TENDER to convey Passengers to the HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER at 3 P.M., every FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th May.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	27th May 1896

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
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S. S. PO	28th May 1896
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO	23rd June 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

SS "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 28th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, about the 6th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 16th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1896.

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Rs. 27 per doz.

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NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE GIRGAON WARD.

THE said ELECTION being a contested Election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the Names of the Persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders:—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Jijibhai Pestonji Mistri	No. 58, Gunbow Street, Fort.	Agent, The Nusservanji Manockji Petit Oil Mills.	Mr. Dosabhai Framji Karaka, C.S.I.	Mr. Hormasji Mancherji Chichgar.
2	Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit	Kalyandas Buildings, Gowalia Tank Road.	Solicitor and Vakil, High Court, Bombay.	Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi. Mr. Maneksha Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan. Dr. Bhaichandra Krishna Bhatavadekar,	Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad. Mr. Kharsedji Dhanjibhai Shroff.

The POLL will be taken on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1896, at the Girgaon Ward Office, corner of Gowalia and Gamdevi Roads.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th May, 1896.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5, Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
S. S. "OSBORNE."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "OSBORNE," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN with transhipment CARGO of S. S. "KIRKHILL," and "YOKOHAMA MARU" are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer,

TATA & SONS,
Agents, S. S. "OSBORNE."

NOTICE.

THE Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the Town and Island of Bombay Farm of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.) as defined by Clause 9 Section 3 of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878, at his Office at the Town Custom House at 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1896.

The Farm will be sold for a period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1896.

Conditions of Sale and Form of Licence can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Actg. Collector.

Abkari Department, Bombay, Collector's Office, 13th May, 1896.

NOW SHOWING

A fine Assortment of Gent's Felt Hats—Hard or Soft Felt—Straw Boaters—Full Top Caps, Golfers, &c.

ALL NEW GOODS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HOSIERS, HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 Tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractors part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of RANGOON, MOULMEIN, or SIAM TEAK LOGS, for delivery at the rate of 250 Tons per month, commencing 1st July next.

Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak, as the case may be.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calient, Poon Benteak or Siamese hardwood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DHANBAI, wife of DADABHAI BAPUJI LAM and NAVAZBAI, wife of BAPUJI PESTANJI KHARAS, have contracted TO SELL the Foras Land with the Bungalow and Chawls standing thereon, hereinafter described. All persons having claim against the said land, Bungalow and Chawls by way of lease, lien, sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and to the undersigned, at their office, No 18, Esplanade Road, next door to the National Bank of India, within 14 days from this date after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter made will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10478 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 320, 1527, 544 and 320 and new Nos. 13842-14038 and 13339, old survey Nos. 448 448 and new survey Nos. 3404, 3404 and 1-3404 together with the Bungalow, Chawls, Stable, Cookrooms and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 3868, 3869 (1) 3869. (2) 3870. 3871, 3872. 3873. 3874, 3875 and Street Nos. 9. 11, 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to any on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on or towards the South by the property of Vithuldas Pranjivandas, on or towards the East by the public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Arthur Road, and which said land, Bungalow and Chawls are in occupation of the Vendors and of their tenants.—Dated this 26th day of May 1896.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

INSURANCES.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL	£1,125,000.
RESERVE	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICES:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of two Valuable Landed Properties on Eastern Side of Chunam Kiln Road or Nagpada or Old Memonwada.

Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of Seth Jewrajbhoy Ludha, and on account and risk of Vazirbai, widow of Mahomed Haji Mistry, Haji Mahomed Mistry, Alli Mahomed Mistry, the sons of the said Mahomed Haji Mistry and Rehemutbai, daughter of the said Mahomed Haji Mistry and wife of Buchoo, under the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgage, dated 25th October, 1893 and 9th July, 1894, and further Charge, dated 3rd October, 1894.

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises,

All that piece of land together with dwelling-houses, situate on the Eastern side of Chunam Kiln Road or Nagpada or Old Memonwada, containing by admeasurement in breadth 25 ft. and in length 34 ft., or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Chunam Kiln Road, on the west by the property of Sillay Mahomed, on the north by the property of the mortgagors, and on the south by the house of Camoo Yacoob.

LOT No. 2.

Also on the same day at 5 o'clock p.m., on the premises All that piece of fazandari land with dwelling-houses situate at Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, or Nagpada, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Mirza Ally Khan Street or old Nagpada or Memon wada, on the west by Chunam Kiln Cross Lane, on the south by the house of Bai Khatizabai, wife of Mahomed Haji Mistry and Iravadi Devshunker and on the north by Chunam Kiln Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneer, next door to the National Bank.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 27th May, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ABOUT 26 TONS WHITEWOOD BOARDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Duty Paid Warehouse, by order of Messrs. J. Koenig and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sulemanjee Dadabhoy, ex s. s. Lorenzo—

About 26 tons of whitewood ceiling and other boards of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR COMMANDANT STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Purshotum Narronjee, the Transferree of the mortgagee and second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Sulleman Lakha in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1892, and made between the said Sulleman Lakha of the one part and Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part, and also in the Indenture of second mortgage of the premises executed by the said Sulleman Lakha to Mr. Purshotum Narronjee on 23rd November 1893 the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or fazandari ground, belonging to Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Commandant Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 3-9th square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the aforesaid Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Commandant Street, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Hajee Abdulla Allarakhia, and on the south by the house of Hajee Abdulla Noor Mahomed, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINES AND PRESSES, ENGLISH AND GUJRATI TYPES, TYPE FOUNDRY, AND ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. by order or Messrs. D. Luckmidas & Co. the whole of the machines, types, etc., of the Standard Printing Press, consisting of double royal cylinder machine and 38-in. cutting machine by Payne and Sons, Hopkins & Co.'s first quality royal and foolscap presses, galley press, inking table, F. Ulmer's half sheet demy treadle machines, demy size stereo apparatus complete, treadle saw bench, small card hand machine, cylinder galley press, paging, perforating, and rulling machines, standing presses, furnaces, lead and rule cutters, iron and brass composing sticks, zinc galleys, brass, zinc and wooden page galleys of various sizes, chases of all sizes, English heading types in great varieties, English and Gujrati types, Hughes and Kimber's type casting-machine, mould, gauges, English, Gujrati and Marathi matrices and punches, borders, type-cases, cuts, and other materials, galley and chase, ranks, stock, cases, compositors' stools, tables, benches, cupboards, &c., &c., too numerous to detail.

Catalogues are published.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom fuzniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, plated ware, sweet-toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by W. R. Yates and Sons, light victoria in good order, a pair of bay Arab horses, 14-2, 6 years old, (First Prize for Arabs at Bombay Horse Show), plated mounted double harness, handsome single-seated office brougham by Simpson of Madras handsome landau in good order little used, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of Captain NEWCOME WEYMOUTH, left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 black Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness very shewy.

1 handsome powerful chesnut Arab 14-2½, perfectly quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay C. B. horse 14-3, goes well in harness, very quiet and hardworking.

1 handsome strong English-built brougham by E. Kesterton of Longacre.

1 secondhand victoria with removeable cach-box very little used, in good condition.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No, 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by 'Smith,' with balls, cues, marking board, &c., a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese vases, oleographs and pictures, table ornaments, one large aviary with birds, gentlemen's saddle with bridle, fish pond, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, 1 small engine, 1 bone-crushing machine, quiet new, capable of grinding 6 tons per day, &c., &c., the property of P. GRENAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. N. S. Symons, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora Point, Bandora, teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, single and double-barrelled guns and rifles, lamps, a strong-built dog-cart, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place,—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and executrix of Mr. Nowrojee Pallonjee Battliwalla (the mortgagee), and on account and at the risk of Jamsedjee Bhikhaji Naigaumwalla, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1896, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned lots:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Vadala in Naigaum, in Bombay, known as Sivrichi Chal, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 960 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Elu, widow of Pedru Pereira, but now by that of Esmail Hajee Essak, on or towards the west by a public passage, and on or towards the north and south by the property of Kundajee Aiujee but now of Navasbai, wife of Jamsetjee Bhikhajee, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Vadala in Naigaum, in Bombay, and known as Manguchi bhat, in the registration sub-district or Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,878 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 184, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Government land, on or towards the west by the property of Nowrojee Pallonjee Battliwalla, on or towards the north by the property of Mohamed Shamjee but now of Kikabhoy Atmaram, and on or towards the south by the property of Dosabhoy Cama, but now of Esmail Hajee Essak, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Bustim and Kola, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as attorneys for the Mortgagee's executrix for the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from the ExecutiveEngineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Public Works Storeyard, on the Esplanade, Fort, and thence to the foreshore near Marine Line Station, consisting old materials, viz., old doors and windows, posts, beams, benches, mathematical instruments, glazed tiles, perforated planks, C. I. and iron pipes, iron brackets, iron closet trough, teak trellis work, canvas and rubber hose, empty K. Oil boxes, sleepers, iron rails water carts, lawn mower, brass syringes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF (200) BALES OF GOOD BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jutha of Mr. Balchund Oogurchund on account and at the risk of Mr. Premchund Nagindas and by order of Mr. Kurrumchund Vudhoo—

200 bales of Good Bhownugger Cotton marked B. O.

25 per cent. deposit will be required.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc.

2 bales grey madapellams.
3 bales grey drill.
1 bale grey shirtings.
1 case washing checks.
On account and at the risk of Chugunlal Dayabhoy—
67-M F G—1 bale 300 lbs. silk wastelyarn, ex ss. "Benares"
On account of the underwriters—
4 cases cotton white flannel.
On account of whom it may concern—
17 cases champagne in quarts and pints.
6 cases cheese.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Agents of the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and on account and at the risk of Jamnadass Hurgovan—

166 bales Jungbari grey country piece-goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GAMDEVI ROAD.

Under instruction received from Dayabhoy Kullianjee and others, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Balvant Dinanath and Sivdut Dinanath, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a mortgage dated 25th February, 1895, Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 362 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 344 new No. 2301, old survey No. 655, new Survey No. 4-7319, 5-7319, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2735, Street No. 59 and bounded as follows on or towards the east by the Gamdevi Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Hurichund Bhaskerjee and partly by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the sweepers' passage and the property of Vinayak Dinanath, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Khunderao Ramchunder, and partly by the property of Hurichunder Bhaskerjee, and which said land and premises are and have been in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned in Apollo Street.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th May, 1896.

BANKS.

THE
GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

(1) Only a few Shares available now.
(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

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NAGASAKI.
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PENANG.
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

THE SANATORIUM,
Church Gate House, First Floor

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"DOVE" BEER

Pure, light and sparkling, above competition in quality and unrivalled for its Excellent Taste.

Per doz. Rs. 6 and 4.

SOLE AGENTS.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL SALE
WILL BE HELD ON
MONDAY, JUNE 1ST, AND FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS,
WHEN A VARIETY OF GOODS REMAINING OVER FROM LAST SEASON WILL BE OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CASH ONLY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	,, 4,500,000 =	,,	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..................	,, 4,130,000 =	,,	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS....................	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.................	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863

CAPITAL..................Fcs.	200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs.	40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs.	25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,,	10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.
NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from BOMBAY on LEAVE, from the 28th instant, Messrs. FRANCESCO CROCCO and TITO MASSARI have been APPOINTED by the Head Office of the Company as JOINT ACTING AGENTS in Bombay.

E. C. BARBORO, Agent,
N. G. Italiana.

Sassoon House, Bombay, 25th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

WE have APPOINTED The BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY, our SOLE AGENTS for India, Ceylon and Burmah.

NEUE GASGLUHLICHT ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT,
Berlin.

WITH reference to the above Notice our SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES will be OPENED in a few days in the ground Floor of the premises known as the "ALICE BUILDINGS," Hornby Row.

THE BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.

NOTICE.
GILLINGHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.

IT having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that extensive adulterations have been made by dealers in our well-known brand of Portland Cement, Gillingham "RED HAND" Brand, this is to warn the Public against such adulterations, and to notify that proceedings will at once be taken against any dealers who may be found mixing our Cement with inferior, or other makes, or in any way adulterating same.

Buyers are advised to be careful to see that they get the genuine Gillingham "Red Hand" Brand of Cement, in original Casks, and to import same only through dealers of known repute.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS, LD.,
1 ½ Lime Street Square, London.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Son DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED has OPENED a SEPARATE SHOP, on the 29th of March, 1896, trading on his OWN ACCOUNT and RISK. Persons therefore are WARNED AGAINST DEALING with him in MY NAME or in the name of my Firm HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MAMOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner.

If any person deals with him in my name or in the name of my said Firm on any account whatever, shall do so at his own risk.

હાજી મહંમદ હાજી જકરીયા,

HAJEE MAMOMED HAJEE JACKERIA,
Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY SUBOVERSEERS required for Dad Project in Hyderabad Canals District. Pay rising from Rs. 35 with ordinary Traveling allowance. Applications with testimonials to be sent at once to the undersigned at Hyderabad Sind. Work will continue probably for five years.

EDWARD PINHEY, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Bombay Open from all sides, facing the sea, in good working order, under English Management. Completly furnished in every way. Owner going Home on account of ill-health. It could be seen any day between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
Sole Agent.

9, Hornby Row.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,435
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	10. p.c.	170
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	635
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	955
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,160
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	625
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	665
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	650
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
dian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	720
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	255
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	278
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,240
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	dvRs.120	3,425xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	176½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 50}	{250 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,060	Rs 20	620
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	920
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,750
Soonderdas	750	1,900	1,000	dvdRs40	960
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	750
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	190
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	225
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	185
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	390
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co, Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,255

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	390
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	184
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,800	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,140
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	30

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 13	...	o.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-12 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-14
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-12
Do. do. new	,,	27-10
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-12
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-11
Sovereigns	,,	17-7½
Do. Dragons	,,	17-6
Silver 7	,,	95-8
179¼ Do.	,,	95-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Dunbeth left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Kurdistan and Letimbro entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Poseidon yesterday; the steamer Algoa left it yesterday.

Postal Notices.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, to-day (Wednesday).—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

Bakri-Id.—No less than 15,608 persons visited the Victoria Gardens on Monday last on account of the Bakri-Id festival. The visitors were mostly Mahomedans.

Theft on Board a Yacht.—Mr. H. Hopkins, Assistant Dock Master, P. & O. Company's docks, reports to the police that between the hours of 8 p.m. on the 23rd and 5 a.m. on the 24th instant, a canvas cover, valued at Rs. 60, was stolen from the company's yacht Tom-Kit, at Mazagon.

Fire at Nesbit Lane.—A fire broke out at half-past one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in a cauldron in which a quantity of tar was being boiled in the factory of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. The steam fire engine from Mazagon station promptly arrived on the scene, but was not required as the hydrant from the water main was sufficient to prevent the conflagration from spreading to the other barrels of tar which were kept in a close proximity to the cauldron. The fire was put out in twenty minutes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 14.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening:—

March	Cabby knows his Fare	Anon.
Valse	The Chieftain	Sullivan.
Overture	Lodoiska	Cherubini.
Selection	Pinafore	Sullivan.
Reminiscences of Tolsti		Paugher.
Valse	Joie Envolee	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Entertainment.—Mr. T. V. Twinning has made arrangements to give one more entertainment before his party leaves Bombay. Friday next has been selected, and the Parsee Gymkhana has been placed at his disposal, and several well-known amateurs have offered to assist. An open-air performance at this season of the year is delightful, and we think it is some years since a public alfresco concert was given. In Madame Barton-Booth and Mr. S. H. Morse, Mr. Twinning is lucky in possessing artistes whose voices "carry" splendidly "under the blue vault of heaven." In order to enable all classes to attend, the prices on this occasion will be such as to suit all.

An Incorrigible Burglar.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Khundoo was charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking by night and theft in respect of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 110, the property of Vinayek Pandurang, custodian of a Hindu temple at Thakordwar Road. On Sunday night, the accused broke into the temple and stole away the ornaments. On Monday he was seen destroying the articles at Charni Road, when he was arrested by the police. The complainant had come forward and lodged a complaint regarding the burglary. Accused being an old offender, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Death of an Opium Smoker.—Yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on board the s. s. La Timbro, touching the death of a Chinaman, named La Ung. Accused arrived in Bombay from Pekin, on Monday, by the s. s. Timbro. He was aged 50 years, and was not accompanied by anybody. He became ill during the voyage, and during the last four days he took no food. He always smoked opium, but during the illness he smoked the drug to an excess. He died within half-an-hour after the vessel arrived in the harbour. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, but added that it was probably hastened by opium smoking to an excess.

The Bandora Jubilee Cricket Club.—In celebration of the Queen's Birthday on the 20th inst., this club held a gathering of the residents at Bandora at Maiden Hall, about two hundered guests, including a large number of ladies, being present. The secretary, Mr. N. M. Botwala, read the annual report, which stated that the club was started in February 1892. The members were highly indebted to Mr. P. N. Wadia for giving for their use an excellent plot of ground. Magic tricks were then performed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustamji Katrak, an honorary member, and were highly appreciated. Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Khariwala, then, in the course of a speech, dwelt on Mr. Katrak's merits as a performer of tricks, and on behalf of the club presented him with a silver cup. Mr. Byramjee said that Mr. Katrak had delighted many such parties at Lanowli, Khandalla, Igatpuri, Andheri, and other places by the display of his excellent tricks, and the Parsis were proud of this amateur performer. After Mr. Katrak had made a suitable reply, the gathering dispersed at a late hour in the evening.

HONOURING A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

On Sunday, a very enthusiastic demonstration was held at Bassein in honour of Mr. Thomas Baptista, on his recent nomination as a Justice of the Peace. The village folks with their wives and children, all in holiday attire, besieged the main entrance of the spacious compound of the Church of Papri. The entrance was spanned over by a beautiful arch made of palm leaves and festooned over with flowers, and decked with a profusion of gay bunting. As soon as Mr. Baptista had stepped beneath this arch a "feu de joie" burst forth from the montors ignited in the compound of the church, and the village band struck up a lively march. Here Mr. Baptista was presented with an address congratulating him on his selection as a Justice of the Peace. In the address it was stated:—"The honour of being made the Justice of Peace is in your case enhanced by the fact that you were not born in affluent circumstances, but had to fight your way in life by sheer industry and perseverance to raise yourself to the position to which you have attained. Of those who early appreciated the value of education amongst the East Indians of Bassein, your late respected father was one of the foremost who left his home and settled in Bombay to receive the benefit of education."

Mr. Baptista, in the course of his reply, stated that he had heard of a scheme to establish a school at Bassein. He would be very happy to give it all the pecuniary aid he could. (Loud cheers.) At the conclusion of his speech he was garlanded with flowers, and a pretty boquet presented to him. He was conducted to the Church under a bright damask canopy in the shape of a huge umbrella, called "Suntar." After mass Mr. Baptista was taken over to a neat and cool little place, where ample refreshments were provided and several toasts drunk.

One gentleman remarked that Mr. Baptista was altogether a self-made man. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but had to fight his own way to the position of honour he had attained by sheer force of character, by dint of industry and scrupulous honesty. But the most pleasant feature in his career was that, though it was a very long time since he left his native village and settled in Bombay, and had, so to say, obtained a prescriptive right for calling himself a Bombayite, he had not forgotton to identify himself as the villager of Bassein and the village brother of its inhabitants. There are many who when they have once left their native village forget every association with the place. Messrs. C. L. Varel and Peter Baptista deserve every praise for looking after the management of the fete, which proved to be a very successful and enjoyable one.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 26.

From Liverpool.

Hispania s—1 hogshead port, Burjorjee Nusserwanjee.

Clan Macalister s—58 barrels lubricating oil, Macbeth Brothers and Co.

From Glasgow.

Clan Gordon s—18 cases whisky, George Service and Co.

From London.

Ras Rowa s—11 packakes ink, paper, etc, Hussonally Abdoolally; 11 cases medicine, etc, V Nathoo and Co.

Carthage s—9 cases burgundy, 3 cases port, 3 cases sherry, and 5 cases wine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 15 cases port and sherry, 5 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases brandy. Phipson and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—2 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

From Antwerp.

St Irene s—132 cases window glass, Allibhoy Ebramjee.

From Trieste.

Gisela s—7 cases glassware, etc, F M Bharmull and Co; 5 cases glassbeads, etc, D Mody and Co; 36 bales writing paper, Mahomedally Essajee.

From Geona.

Po s—3 bundles provision, A M Sodder.

From Venice.

Ganges s—25 cases glass beads, A G Dawoodbhoy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

WHEN SHOULD THE COURT BE INFORMED OF "A PREVIOUS CONVICTION?"

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Constable Porrett prosecuted Pherozeshaw Framji, a carpenter, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Parel, on the charge of theft of a gold embroidered cap, of the value of Rs. 16, being the property of Abdulla Ibrahim, the keeper of a cold-drinks shop at Falkland Road. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, pleader, defended. Constable Porrett handed the magistrate a certificate showing that the accused had been convicted before on the charge of theft and been sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

Mr. Paymaster, on behalf of the accused, strongly protested against this irregular procedure, which was often resorted to by the police to prejudice the mind of the court. He said that only when a charge was framed against the accused could the conviction be put in, and though he was confident that his Worship would not take it into consideration in trying the present charge, still Mr. Paymaster submitted that the procedure was irregular.

On the magistrate assuring Mr. Paymaster that he would not take into consideration the previous conviction at that stage, the trial was proceeded with.

The complainant alleged that, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, accused came to his shop and ordered a cup of tea. The accused on seeing his cap asked to let him see it and wanted to know the price of it, adding that he proposed to purchase a similar one. The complainant then handed him the cap. Soon after he was called by some other customers of his inside the shop, when the accused taking advantage of his absence decamped with the cap. The complainant then went in search of him as far as the Gol Pitha, but not finding him there, returned to his shop. One Ardeshir Cowasji having pointed out the house of the accused to him at 1st Khetwady Lane, he went there with the police. A little while after searching the house of accused, the latter came there with the same embroidered cap on his head. He was then arrested.

In cross-examination it was proved that complainant, his witnesses, Gulam Hussain and Ardeshir Cowasji, and also the accused, had all been at one time inmates of the David Sassoon Reformatory, and that they knew each other there. The accused stated that this was a charge concocted against him by his old friends, who had now proved his enemies, and that he knew nothing about the cap in question.

The magistrate, in giving his decision, said that the truth had not been told by either party. The complainant was not likely to have entrusted the cap to the accused. He ought to have known that Parsis did not wear such caps. He did not believe the story of the prosecution that the accused paraded this strange cap and openly put it on and went to his house. The complainant and his witnesses were all disreputable persons, and there were material contradictions in their evidence. It was difficult to say what the real dispute regarding the cap was. It may be that the complainant lost it in gambling. But he was not satisfied that the charge was entirely a false one. On these grounds he discharged accused.

POONA RACES, 1896.

SECOND DAY—Thursday, 24th September.

First Race—"The Welter."

Dr Martin's b e f Maelstrom
Capt R St C Lecky's br aus geld Ebony
Mr Langton's br aus geld Black Pearl
Major Mill's ch e m Clarissa by Swillington Clarice, (aged)
Capt W C Ross' b w geld Mallard
Captain W C Ross' g w geld Fossiker
Mr De Clarmont's b aus geld Elworthy
Major C Garnett's ch w geld White Lock
Major G H M Conran's b e f Sampler by Harpenden Ex Brand by Blandford Ex Hall Mark Harpenden by Muncaster Ex Mrs Jones, (3 years)
Mr Falconer's ch w geld Hercules

Second Race.—"H H Aga Khan's Purse"

Mr Johnson's bk a gal President
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c Valma
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Bushari's g a gal Chanda
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Wafadar
H H Aga Khan's g a h Hooker
H H Aga Khan's ch a c Tyndale
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Helios
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj
Mr Oomar Abdool Kahman's b a h Revenge
Mr D D's b a gal Phelwan
Mr S A W's g s gal Humayoon
Mr S M Allarakia's g a gal Sinjar
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Asee
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a h Tiger
Mr Rustomji Byramjee's ch a gal Yetim
Mr Moochool Shah's b a c Wali Pasha (4 yrs.)
H E A W's g a h Maurice
H E A W's br a h Chieftain

Third Race.—"The Criterion."

Mr Luck's ch a gal Isinglass
Mr J L L MacGregor's b a geld Manager
Mr Akerman's b a gal Winner
Mr D E Sassoon,s g a gal Gwarry
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a c Vanity
Mr Rock's ch a gal Saraceen, (13-3)
Major Mill's g a gal Wayil (aged 14-0)
Mr Kirkwood's ch a h Red Rover

Fourth Race.—"H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."

Mr Luck's ch a gal Isinglass
Mr A M Caldecott Smith's ch a h Sterling (aged)
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c Valma
Mr Eassau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas
H H Aga Khan's g a h Hooker
Mr Musjid bin Moshin's b a gal Patna
Mr D D's g a geld Thakore
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Asee
Mr H E A W's g a h Maurice
Mr H E A W's br a h Chieftain
Mr Johnson's bk a gal President

Fifth Race,.—"The Corinthian Stakes."

Mr Luck's br aus m Myrtle
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar
Mr G H Townsend's g a gal Memory (13-3)
Mr Akerman's g a gal Loofan
Mr Hill's b a g Squint
Capt H Levett's ch a gal Sprite (13-2½)
Mr W M Ducat's br e m Dollie Varden
Mr Rock's ch a gal Saraceen (13-3)
Mr Warner's ch cb m Dagmar, (4 yrs 13-2½)
Mr Morris' b e m Cyona by Pepper and Salt, dam's pedigree unknown, (5 years, 13-1½)]
Major Mill's bk aus m Night, pedigree unknown, (aged, 13-2)
Major Mills b a p El Wallad, (3 years 13-1½)
Mr Beatty's b w m Willow
Col Radcliffe's ch a gal Rishan
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn by Malua out of Flying Doe

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, a third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is about to be held in the City from June 8th to the 13th. The hall of the Grocers' Company has been placed at the disposal of the Congress for the week. Mr. Chamberlain has accepted the office of Honorary President, Sir A. K. Rollit, M. P., is the actual president, and Mr. W. H. Willans is Chairman of the Organizing Committee. The Lord Mayor, Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, Lord Knutsford, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Loch, Lord Londonderry, Lord Hopetoun, Lord Jersey, Lord Onslow, Lord Geo. Hamilton, Lord Carrington, and others, are vice-presidents, and Mr. Kenric B. Murray is the Secretary. Acceptances of invitations to the Congress have already been received from a large number of Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the Colonies and India, besides many of those in the country. The programme at present arranged, includes a visit to the East London Exhibition at the People's Palace, on the 8th of June, the official welcome of the delegates by Mr. Chamberlain in Grocers' Hall, followed by an evening reception by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on June 9; a banquet to the delegates at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Chamberlain presiding, on June 10; a reception by the President (Sir A. Rollit), on June 11; a garden party given by Lady Jersey, at Osterley Park; and an official reception at the Imperial Institute, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, on June 13. The subjects for discussion at the Congress are classified under 21 heads and include the Commercial Relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, Boards of Labour Concilation and Arbitration, Codification of Commercial Law, Bills of Lading and Exchange, Commercial Education, the Decimal System, Imperial Penny Postage, Light Dues, Railways, Intercolonial Trade Relations, Arbitration for International Disputes, Trade-marks and Patents, Cables and Steamship Communication, Representation of the United Kingdom in the Colonies, and of the Colonies in the Mother Country, Copyrights, &c. The offices of the Congress are at the London Chamber of Commerce, Eastcheap.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·544	NW	4	110·0	87·0	20	...	2·42	−1·25
Agra	29·532	SW	7	110·0	87·2	28	...	0·24	−1·51
Cawnpore	29·519	WNW	6	111·6	83·5	28	..	0·50	...
Allahabad	29·524	WSW	5	113·2	85·2	21	...	0·89	−1·45
Jhansi	29·574	NW	5	111·2	90·7	16	...	0·65	−1·32
Jacobabad	29·543	NW	4	118·5	79·5	35	...	1·00	−0·40
Karachi	29·694	WSW	16	92·4	79·5	77	...	0·14	−1·70
Jeypore	29·601	WSW	7	108·6	79·9	30	...	1·19	−0·85
Ajmere	29·622	W	6	106·9	86·0	26	...	0·30	−1·69
Deesa	29·724	SW	12	111·5	75·0	63	...	..	−0·74
Ahmedabad	29·750	WNW	4	109·8	78·1	71	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·712	WSW	21	106·6	76·9	61	...	0·14	−0·52
Rajkot	29·757	W	13	108·4	74·7	65	...	0·03	−0·73
Veraval	29·765	W	8	87·1	79·8	85	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·669	W	7	107·0	81·1	53	...	0·04	−1·49
Indore	29·697	W	6	105·5	80·1	53	...	0·08	−1·33
Saugor	29·613	NW	6	108·4	80·1	18	...	0·49	−2·54
Jubulpore	29·612	W	5	102·5	81·6	19	...	0·15	−3·13
Hoshangabad	29·638	W	3	110·5	86·5	27	...	0·25	−2·28
Khandwa	29·709	W	12	110·2	85·1	32	...	..	−1·76
Raipur	29·561	NW	6	112·5	86·9	19	...	0·47	−2·91
Nagpur	29·596	N	14	113·2	89·5	32	...	0·48	−3·15
Amraoti	29·656	WNW	9	110·4	82·3	32	...	..	−2·90
Akola	29·685	W	15	110·6	84·7	30	...	0·04	−3·06
Surat	29·759	SSW	L	91·1	82·6	70	...	...	−0·40
Malegaon	29·737	WNW	12	105·8	77·1	48	...	...	−1·80
Bombay	29·807	SSE	7	91·8	83·5	76	...	0·11	−1·10
Poona	29·785	NW	17	100·5	73·4	62	...	3·92	+0·84
Ahmednagar	29·762	WNW	10	103·4	73·4	60	...	1·88	...
Aurangabad	29·778	WSW	5	107·1	75·2	40	..	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·780	WSW	10	106·7	79·0	52	...	0·87	−2·60
Ratnagiri	29·799	ESE	7	93·5	80·3	70	0·29	0·63	−0·61
Belgaum	29·836	WSW	16	89·2	70·8	82	0·08	3·77	−2·37
Goa	29·843	S	19	92·0	78·4	96	0·29	1·37	...
Karwar	29·841	SW	11	90·3	78·5	82	0 08	1·21	−3·57
Mangalore	29·877	SE	3	86·7	73·4	91	0·92	11·33	+1·89
Calicut	29·926	NE	10	80·2	74·5	92	1·86	9·56	−6·47
Cochin	29·931	NNE	M	83·7	73·2	91	2·26	22·30	−4·31
Bangalore	29·870	WSW	14	87·8	67·8	81	...	7·95	−1·25
Secunderabad	29·711	SW	11	108·3	81·2	57	...	1·83	−2·59
Masulipatam	29·691	NW	14	110·2	81·6	45	...	0·94	−9·03
Bellary	29·821	WNW	8	96·7	76·4	54	...	8·59	+3·97
Cuddapah	29·778	NW	M	104·8	82·4	55	...	9·25	+1·62
Madras	29·726	WNW	9	101·0	86·0	49	...	19·85	−2·71
Coimbatore	29·849	W	7	80·9	73·8	79	...	3·44	−6·56
Trichinopoly	29·803	W	13	104·6	79·3	57	...	9·80	−3·98
Negapatam	29·781	W	12	100·6	80·9	57	...	38·43	+5·39
Colombo	29·882	SSE	8	86·0	75·0	91	0·48	37·83	−14·82
Aden	29·731	SSE	5	94·3	84·8	75	...	1·10	−2·21

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere and Neemuch, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay, while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes are reported from several other stations. The force has been strong to a gale at Goa, Karwar, Akoia, Bhuj and Rajkot. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles at hour at Secunderabad, 26 at Bhuj, 22 at Akola, and 16 at Rajkot, Khandwa, Nagpur and Amraoti. Karwar reports strong wind. The maximum temperature is very largely in excess of the normal at Masulipatam, and the minimum largely so at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere Hoshangabad and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased at several stations in the Bombay Presidency and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·26"), and Calicut (1·86"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Mangalore, Goa and Ratnagiri, and a few drops at Belgaum and Karwar. The isobars indicate that the monsoon current is advancing northwards and conditions are favourable for rain all along the Coast upto Bombay. The winds along the Coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic, and the weather on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is suspicious, and likely to become squally and unsettled. From the isobars it appears probable that the weather in front of the advancing monsoon current is squally and very unsettled and a depression appears to be forming. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has increased considerably and is now very steep and heavy rain is to be expected. To the north of Karwar upto Bombay the gradient is at present slight, but shows a tendency to become gradually steep. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states "moderate to fresh south-east trades, fine weather with passing clouds and that a ship arrived from Cape reports cyclonic storm of moderate intensity in Indian Ocean during past fortnight." The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden is unusually great and indicates that strong monsoon is blowing in the Arabian Sea. With this difference the winds are likely to increase in force at the West Coast stations during the next 48 hours.

The s. s. Pekin left Penang on the 15th and reports having experienced from latitude 5° 43' N., longitude 95° 32' E., at noon on the 16th, to latitude 5° 36' N., longitude 86° 50' E., at noon on the 18th, fresh to strong monsoon, high sea and swell and hard squalls of wind and rain with lightning; thence to arrival at Colombo on the morning of the 20th south-westerly winds decreased in force and were only light at and in the neighbourhood of Colombo.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 26.

Tuesday's pressure had increased over the Peninsula, Tenasserim and Upper Burma and decreased elsewhere. The readings were lowest over the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain and highest in Malabar, the pressure difference being as much as nought point forty-five, which is very much greater than usual. The winds were northerly on the Punjab, southerly over the bay and lower in Bengal, easterly in North Bengal and generally westerly elsewhere. The temperature had risen slightly in most of the provinces and briskly in the Punjab. The mean temperature is normal in Burma and Bombay and excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and eighteen degrees point five at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, Assam, and the southwest of the Peninsula and showers have been received in parts of Bengal, North-West Himalayas and North of the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·792
Temperature of the Air	degrees	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·7
Dew Point		77·1
Relative humidity of Air		·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		82·8
General Directions of wind*		WNW, SSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	148

* From midnight to midnight.

Miss May E. Abraham, whose engagement to Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., is announced, has, though young, already had an interesting career. Miss Abraham is the daughter of an Irish physician, and came to London a few years ago as Secretary to Lady Dilke. While acting in this capacity, she obtained some insight into the conditions of women's labour through Lady Dilke's connection with the Women's Trade Union League. Her experience was utilized when the Labour Commission was formed, and Miss Abraham was appointed one of the lady assistant commissioners. Travelling all over England, as well as in Wales and Ireland, her experience was still further enlarged, and at the close of the Labour Commission's work, Miss Abraham had the honour of being appointed the first woman factory inspector. Since that date four other ladies have been appointed, and Miss Abraham has been promoted to the rank of superintending inspector. She has recently served on the Departmental Committee on Dangerous Trades, of which Mr. Tennant was also a member. A career of such public usefulness as Miss Abraham's may be pointed to as one of the most satisfactory results of the much-abused "women's emancipation' movement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Lindisfarne, 1,668 tons, Captain W H Norris, cleared yesterday for Angers, in ballast.

The Hall Line s s Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain R N Jones, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The s s Longships, 2,842 tons, Captain T Millons, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with the same bottom cargo, from Cardiff.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain W R Wright, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt and general and three deck passengers.

The s s Osborne, 2,033 tons, Captain P Rethie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (27th April), with a general and coal and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

The s s Phœnix, 1,732 tons, Captain R S Posley, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Blyth (25th Apri), with a cargo of 3,389 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The Florio Rubatino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain M D Marco, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hongkong (4th May), with a general cargo and the fowllowing passengers:—Mr V L Musso, Marquis de Guizueta and 22 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (23rd May) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Young, Sergts-Morris and Harding, Mrs M Evoy and 225 deck.

The following is the list of passengers arrived on Monday night per Austrian Lloyd's s s Poseidon, Capt J Niolich:—From Trieste and Brindisi—Mr and Mrs B Nass, Mrs Waldt, Miss Kernetts, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col S M Salaman, Rvd G Ratgaar, Mr D Chand and Mr Demangin. From Suez—Mr F Spieler and Mr E Sutter.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Clan Macalister	1472	Nicol	N F	29-5	Finlay Muir
C	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Moshtari	1109	Clark	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
E	Drachenfels	1547	Kenneweg	Karachi	30-5	Glade & Co
F	Fitzpatrick	2600	Gregans	Japan	30-5	Forbes & Sons
G	Baghdad	809	Davies			M M & Co
K	Kt Companion	2593	Williams	Antwerp	26-5	K N Co
L	Assyria	970	Acheson			M M & Co
M	Iliafee	373	Ally	E Africa		Naser bin Ahmed
N	Lawada		Magenis	Suakin	26-5	
P	Bangalore	3268	Ostermann	Hamburg	27-5	J M & Co

30 tons crane.

Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fakeera			Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Kurrachee	26-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shanon	2380	Crewe	London	12-6	P & O Co
2	Port Elliot	2295	Patridge	Hull	10-6	J M A & Co.
3	Po	1532	Ropollo	Genoa	28-5	C Barboro
4	Pekin	2133	Jephson	China	10-6	P and O Co
5	Peshawar	2277	F Cole	China	28-5	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3035	C Moule	London	29-5	P & O Co
7	Gisela	2643	Grisogono	China	27-5	A L & Co
8	Peseidon		Nicolich			A L Co
9	Bencroy	1666	Lamb	Venice	3-6	T Morrison
10	Algoa	4896	Fraser	Antwerp	26-5	K Nixon
12	Haddon Hall	2677	Jones	Liverpool	27-5	E Bates & Co
13	Werneth Hall	2667	Conby	N F		E Bates & Co
15	St Irene	2474	Millstone	Odessa	29-5	K Nixon & Co
16	Kurdistan	1929	Whitlock	Hamburg		Cursetji & Eduljl
17	Letimbro		DeMarco			C Barboro

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	26-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Muttra	4644				B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Phœnix (s)	Posley	Blyth, April 25.
	Letimbro (s)	Marco	Hongkong, May 4.
	Poseidon (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, May 3.
26	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, May 23.
	Osborne (s)	Rethie	Kobe, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Longships (s)	Millons	Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Lindisfarne, Norris, for Angers.
Steamer Nairung, Wright, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Haddon Hall, Jones, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Samoa, for Antwerp.
,, Java, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
,, Dumra, for Karachi.
,, Letimbro, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 26.

For Liverpool.

Haddon Hall s—58 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Oriental s—10 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 6 cases abruck, The Hyderabad Deccan Co; 25 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 16 cases mother-of-pearl shells, Moledina Laljee; 37 cases gum, A Kanjee; 18 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 25 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 bales skins, Hussonally Muncherjee and Co; 47 bales skins, H O H Hassam; 100 bales hemp, John L Kerstea and Co; 6 bales carpets, Mowjee Bhanjee; 1,100 lbs tea, R Ramchunder; 159 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 75 cwts gum, M Laljee; 13 bundles bamboos, and 1 case curiosities, Glade and Co; 5 cwts curry powder, H Muncherjee and Sons.

Kurdistan s—225 cwts turmeric, Veerjee Peraj; 175 cwts dry ginger, Sewjee Ramjee; 95 cwts dry ginger, Pudumsee Ramjee and Co.

Den of Airlie s—32 bales hides, T Sallay Mahomed; 155 cwts turmeric, L Nursey; 80 cwts coir yarn, Antajee Mahadev; 60 cwts dry ginger, R Nathoo; 255 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee.

For Hull.

Port Elliott s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, Tokersee Peraj.

For Havre.

Port Elliott s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hamburg.

Kurdistan s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 210 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 130 cwts coir ropes, Runchordas Khetsey and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 234 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

Drachenfels s—495 bales cotton, 800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 204 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 220 bales cotton, 2 bales carpets, and 1 case curiosity, Glade and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion s—300 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 270 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 682 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 351 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 130 bales cotton fly, N Futehally and Co; 30 cwts gum, Societe Generale Mercantile; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 260 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 720 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 1,039 cwts myrabollams, J John Mahomed; 600 cwts rapeseed, Theodor Von Wernich; 242 cwts myrabollams, Jaitna Veeram.

Samoa s—1,320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

St Irene s—1,999 cwts teelseed and 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Dunbeth s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Bencroy s—55 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

For Bremen.

Drachenfels s—8,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Bencroy s—200 bales cotton, John Fachiri.

Dunbeth s—440 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Naples.

Po s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Po s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 25 cwts coir yarn, K Khoosali.

Den of Airlie s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 tons old iron, Anoopram Pranjeevan; 200 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co; 600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 125 tons old iron, C Boggiano.

For Hongkong.

Peshawar s—1 parcel real pearl, E Noordin and Co; 5½ cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 lbs butter, William Watson and Co; 4 cases gold stones, and 3 cases glass bangles, H C Chocksee; 1 parcel cow bazar, B Esmall; 11 cases opium, Bombay and P S N Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chest opium, M Byramjee; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 1 chest opium, Silas E Sassoon; 132 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium, Hajee A Esmall and Co; 42 chests opium, N J Abraham; 10½ chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 9 cwts ivory, and 20 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 42 chests opium, Hajee A Esmalli and Co; 21 chests opium, S N Taiati and Co; 8 chests opium, H Ramgopal; 14 chests opium, F C Kheeka and Co; 5 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

Rohilla s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts jardaloo, Kesowjee Ludha; 38 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 90 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Peshawar s—89 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 5 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 48 chests opium, N J Abraham; 26 chests opium, E J Abraham; 4 chests opium, F M Chiney; 17 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal; 6 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 9 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co: 17 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 71 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Rohilla s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales twist, N J Abraham.

For Calcutta.

Obra s—100 bales cotton, Pheroze C Sethna; 38 bales cotton, P Edulje Gauzdar; 103 bales cotton, D Ramnarain; 210 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Bangalore s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 23.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kenworthy Brown, Barrister at Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, has been granted leave of absence for eight months and seventeen days; and Mr J G Smith, Barrister at Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter forthe Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, during the absence of Mr Kenworthy Brown.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G S Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estabt, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G Hutcheson, M D, is re appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner, N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 13th May 1896.

With reference to Home Dept notification No 652 dated the 7th inst, the services of Capt C W O'Bryen, 27th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr in Chief.

The Revd A S Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th May 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr S Hoare Collins, Asst Agricultural Chemist to the Govr of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col A F Dobson, M B, I M S, (Madras), Residency Surgn at Bangalore, is granted special leave for six months, with effect from the 25th May, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Surgn Major R Ross, I M S (Madras), Medical Officer of 19th Madras Infy, and on special duty in Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn at Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Surgn Lieut Col A F Dobson, M B, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the confirmation of Mr R J Black as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras.

Mr Hormasji Cowasji, Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 17th April 1896.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr S Schmuck as Acting Consular Agent for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Mr P Bonenblust.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Parfitt as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Karachi, vice Mr A E Hoare, resigned.

Surg-Major A Milne (Bombay Estabt), Depy Assay Master, Bombay, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from the 29th May 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's personal Staff:—To be Aide-de-Camp—Risaldar Wali Mahummad, Sardar Bahadur, Govr-Genl's Body Guard, vice Subadar Major Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, who completes his tenure of the appointment on the 1st June 1896. To be Hony Aide-de-Camp—Subadar Major Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 45th (Rattary's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, with effect from the 1st June 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lieut C H Rowcroft, 31st Field Battery, R A, to be offig subaltern, vice Lieut G G Woods, R A, appointed to the Ordnance Dept, dated 18th April 1896.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff:—To be an extra Aide de-Camp—Second Lieut Lord G Stewart Murray, 1st Battn, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), dated 25th April 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenant E G Bromhead, Manchester Regt, offig wing officer, 31st Regt (6th Burma Batt) of Madras (Light) Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th Sept 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India. Second Lieut Bromhead will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th Sept 1894, subject to H M's approval.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the under mentioned Officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut—G S Palmer, offg wing officer, 3rd (Queen's Own), Bombay Light Cavy, 28th March 1895; and E C W Conway-Gordon, offg squadron officer, 3rd Regt of Bengal Cavy, 6th April 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Major—Capt J S G Manera, 22nd May 1896

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—B D Fitz Patrick, H LeM Fellowes, and T E Moore Lane, 1st May 1896

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Lieut Cols to be Bgde Surgn Lieut Colonels—W E Johnson MD, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col T J McGann, promoted, dated 1st April 1895; G F Bevan, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col A L Hackett, who has retired, dated 4th May 1895; A F Dobson, M B, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col P R Martin, who has retired, dated 16th May 1895; C Little, MD, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col J F Sargent, deceased, dated 21st July 1895; and A N Rogers Harrison, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col W Price, MD, who has retired, dated 1st April 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

Major F G Alexander, I S C wing commander and second-in-command, 10th Regt of Bombay (Light) Infy is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1896, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Govr-Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

Behar Light Horse.—Capt (Hony Major) M H L Gale, retired.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut L Porter.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers—Capt H L Eales, Moulmein Vol Rifle Corps, to be Lieut-Col Comd, vice Temple, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the G G O in the Military Dept, No 541 of 1896, the following appointment is made to the staff of the Suakin Force:—Comdr F M Barwick, R I M to be Marine Transport Officer, with effect from the date on which he enters upon those duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Innes, Traffic Supt, Burma State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is promoted to class I grade 2 of that establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Tarakessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

Mr P D Barclay, Traffic Sup in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1896.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment on field service:—Lieuts A Gardiner, and C F Anderson R E Asst Engrs.

Mr B Parkes, Exe Engr 1st grade Punjab, officiated as a Suptdg Engr, with the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, from the afternoon of the 13th to the afternoon of the 28th April 1896.

Mr B G Wallis, Exe Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th April 1896, vice Lieut Col J W Thurburn, R E, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr H J Conlan, Accountant, 1st grade, and Hony Asst Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, held charge of the current duties of that office from the 29th March to the 6th April 1896, inclusive.

The services of Mr J T Farrant, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Patiala State.

TELEGRAPH.

The services of Mr R C Barker, C I E, Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Dept, are temporarily transferred to the Indo-European Telegraph Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1896.

BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr A S Jameson, Loco Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, an extension of six months extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr H P Phillips, District Loco Supt, North Western Railway, in class 11, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, in extension of the leave published in Director General of Railways' Notification No 86, dated 3rd Dec, 1895.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. Dinsha Kharshedjee Sukhia, Supt of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2 th April, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H T Bedford, Supt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; Mr F D Kamdin, Supt of Post Offices 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade; and Mr S P Vas to officiate as Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade.

Mr S Le M Lord, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grate is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd April, 1896.

Mr E R Jardine, Depy Postmaster, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for eight months, with effect from the 18th April 1896 and Mr G S Hooper, Mail Officer 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr Jardine, or until further orders.

Mr C C Sheridan, Supt, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 30th April, 1896.

Mr R J Hogan is appointed to officiate as Supt, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Sheridan or until further orders.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Capt G B Hodgson, I S C, Officiating Supt, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Mr G Belcham, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd grade Survey of India Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th April, 1895.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut J D Cadell, attached, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 10th June, 1896, or the subsequent date of departure.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

FROM London no fresh financial quotations have been received through Reuter, the markets there having been closed for two days on account of the Whitsuntide holidays. In New York yesterday Bar Silver advanced 3-8 cent, being quoted at 68¼ cents per oz.; while demand Exchange on London was unchanged at 4·88¼ dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was closed yesterday for the holidays; and in New York the quotation for ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 1-8 cents per lb.; but August Futures were 5 points higher, at 7·91 cents, while for December the price continued at 7·16 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and below we give the present comparison between this season's figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	2,000	5,000	2,100
Two days' do.	4,000	7,900	3,400
Since 1st Sept. 1895......	5,071,000	7,797,000	5,745,200

Our local market has been steady in tone to-day, and only a small business has been done, prices being unchanged. 650 bales in all were taken by Exporters, of which 300 bales were Bengal, Rs. 159 to Rs. 171; 200 Broach, at Rs. 206; and Rs. 150 Khangaum, at Rs. 171. The Mills, too, took only 650 bales of 150 Julgaum at Rs. 168; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 165; 100 Wadwan, at Rs. 179; and 200 Barsee, at Rs. 184.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—But little was done in these markets to-day, and prices are unchanged but steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..............................	12,503	bales.
Wheat..............................	27,332	cwts.
Linseed	33,054	,,
Rapeseed	8,758	,,
Gingellyseed..............................	1,165	,,
Poppyseed..............................	5,608	,,
Groundnuts	2,358	,,
Castorseed..............................	8,694	,,
Rice	5,391	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged with no fresh business reported.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. During the day a small amount of ready Telegraphic changed hands at 1s. 1 7-8d.; but there was very little business passing, and rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 1 27-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 1 27-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight......1s. 1 7-8d.		,,
Credits do. ......1s. 1 15-16d.		,,
Francs do. ......1·46¼		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market was firm but steady, and rates ruled at 110 7-8 for Cash, as well as for the 1st proximo Settlement, and 110 9-16 for the 29th proximo Settlement.

SHARES have been slightly active to-day, and the changes in prices have favoured buyers about equally with sellers. The Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,435 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 26.

The Orient mail steamer Oroya from Australia arrived.

The s.s. Armenia arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line Steamer Arthur Head left Singapore for Hongkong on the 25th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Mein, Lt-Col, Bo, 21st B I, off leave.
Burrard, Lt, Bo, 21st B I, on recruiting duty, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Hart, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, to Poona.

MAY 26.

Byers, Lt, Bengal, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt, on transfer to Madras.
Rose, Lt, Punjab, 1st Goorkha Rifles, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GATACRE, C.B., COMMANDING P. D.

Poona, Tuesday, 26th May, 1896.

No 591. Leave—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lt-General Commanding the Forces Bombay :—Lieut R G Horner, 1st Wiltshire Regt.

II. He will travel to the Port of embarkation Bombay at the public expense under para 591 (ii) A R I Vol X.

No 592. Appointmet—The following medical appointment is published for information :—Surgn-Lieut K V Kukday, I M S, from general duty Poona Dist, to general duty Deesa District. On being relieved at Sirur by Surgn-Major Stewart, Surgn-Lt Kukday is directed to proceed immediately to Ahmedabad to take charge of the 5th Bombay Infantry travelling at the public expense under para 519 (i) A R I Vol X Part II.

By Order,
C. J. BLOMFIELD, Major,
Offg. A. A. G., P. D.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette, May* 21.)

Foreign Dept—The Rev G A Ford, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Resident Chaplain of Kashmir with effect from the forenoon of the 1st of May 1896.

Home Dept—On relinquishing charge of his duties as Junior Secy to the Government of the Punjab, Mr A E Hurry, Deputy Commissioner, was placed on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat from the forenoon of the 9th to the afternoon of the 18th of March 1896, and obtained privilege leave of absence from the latter date for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Lieut A S Stephen, Asst Commr, is transferred from the Gurdaspur to the Lahore Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 13th of April 1896.

Mr D McDonald, Offg Extra Asst Commr, Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th of May 1896.

Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col David Parks Masson, V D, Commandant, is granted six months' leave of absence with effect from the 15th of April 1896.

Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Major H R Goulding, V D, is appointed to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave of Lieut Col D P Masson.

Police Dept—Mr G S Halliday, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawar District.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Madagascar and Reunion mails closes at Zanzibar at noon on Thursday, 28th instant, and at Mauritius noon Saturday 30th instant.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Talli and Yunnanfu.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	26	2	35p.m.	...	13
Suez	26	3	0p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th May, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..............	...	37	—	1
,, Karachi	...	16	—	1
,, Madras	..	25	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

RITCHIE—May 2, in the Red Sea, on the P and O S S Bengal, after 5 days' illness, Theo, the beloved only child of Gerald and Margaret Ritchie, aged 8 years and 11 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KELLIE—May 19, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Major F Kellie, R E, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896.

IT has been stated, apparently with good grounds, that the cipher telegrams were only a first instalment of the evidence in possession of the Boer Government with regard to the true origin and purpose of Dr. Jameson's raid. The Green Book just issued is probably a second instalment. So far we have only learned that it contains a telegram from Dr. Jameson stating that Mr. Newton, the Imperial Commissioner at Mafeking, had promised to give all the help he could. Seeing that one part of the expedition was organized at Mafeking, and started from there, and that Mr. Newton did not communicate any hint of what was going on to Sir Hercules Robinson, the promise to Dr. Jameson seems to have been kept. But we have not to wait for the Green Book to learn a good deal of the highest interest on the question of the responsibility of Mr. Cecil Rhodes for the raid and for the revolutionary movement in Johannesburg. The *Saturday Review* has issued a supplement setting forth unpublished proofs of Mr. Rhodes' complicity, and something more. He appears to have contrived both the raid and the revolutionary movement which was to serve as the pretext for it, the object being to secure the overthrow of the Transvaal and the acquisition for the Company of the gold of the Rand. It is shown that early in October Colonel Rhodes acquired from a Native Chief the wells of Pitsani, close to the Boer frontier, giving him in exchange double the area in Bechuanaland. Mr. Rhodes was at the time credited in friendly papers with this act of kindness to the Chief in question. Mr. Rhodes alone could have given Charter land in exchange for that secured by Colonel Rhodes. That was the first step towards the massing of troops at Pitsani, and shows that the plan was carefully thought out at least three months in advance. Link by link the evidence of deliberation is put together, and brought home to Mr. Rhodes, who is found at the end of every thread in the widespread conspiracy. When it was necessary to give the Afrikander agitation for reform a new character, and convert it into an armed revolution, a few big capitalists subscribed £120,000, which was spent in a fortnight. The first cheque paid into the Revolutionary War Fund was one for £15,000, half of which was supplied by Mr. Beit and half by the Consolidated Goldfields Company, of which Mr. Rhodes is the ruling spirit. There were rifles and Maxims and ammunition, and the enlistment of men at a pound a day. But the Johanesburghers did not want to fight; did not want to overthrow the Republic. The result of the great expenditure and of the raid for which it was to pave the way, was the failure of which we have heard so much, and will hear yet more. How did such a conspiracy come to a head, and why did it fail ? What was its real object ? To understand that, it is necessary to go back a little to the time when the Chartered Company was launched. A Company with two millions of capital must pay dividends. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is not the man to follow the example of the late Sir William Mackinnon, and ask his shareholders to take their dividends out in philanthropy. Two coups very similar to that attempted in the Rand, one in Mashonaland, the second in Matabelia, had been successful up to a point. Wonderfully easy of execution, they had, however, yielded no gold. Bearing this in mind it is worth while to cast back a little to see how that has now happened which ought not to have happened.

An article in the March issue of the *National Review* gives some curious details respecting the appointment of Sir Henry Loch to the position of High Commissioner in 1890. The Chartered Company had been incorporated shortly before, when Sir Hercules Robinson was High Commissioner, and Sir Gordon Sprigg Premier of Cape Colony. The Company was then known to be financed by the De Boers' Diamond Mining Company—an amalgamation of all the Kimberley mining adventures—effected by Mr. Rhodes. The capitalists concerned disposed of enormous resources, and they had practically secured a monopoly of the diamond supply of the world. The output was limited to £2,000,000 per annum, except last year, when, a revolution in the Transvaal being in preparation, it was for some unexplained reason raised to £4,000,000. It has been adduced as a proof of the statesmanlike foresight of Mr. Rhodes that he inserted a clause in the De Boers' Company's deed authorising the employment of its reserve funds in support of the Chartered Company. The Charter was at the time subjected to trenchant criticism, which subsequent events have justified. The right of the Imperial Government to give away to a group of speculators a great part of the African interior was contested, and it was predicted that the result would be the alienation of the two Republics and general disaffection amongst the native races. That this latter fear was not wholly without justification may be admitted when we find one of the most vigorous of the champions of the Company writing as follows :—"There are hopes that the wide and common sense views of Mr. C. J. Rhodes will prevail throughout Africa, and that the vast resources of native labour may be utilised far more than at present. A certain amount of enforced labour should be required from the now useless and idle black races—paid for, of course, and regulated." What "enforced labour" would really mean we are not left in doubt, for in the next sentence the writer, Mr. F. G. Shaw, tells us that two hundred years of African experience has taught the Boers, as it has taught most African residents, the way to treat the natives. Notwithstanding many misgivings, however, it was hoped that the High Commissioner and the Government of Cape Colony would exercise a restraining influence on the Chartered Company, and that all might turn out well. At that time, and up to July 1890, the most friendly relations subsisted between the South African Republic, and the High Commissioner and the Cape Government. But there was soon to be a change. Sir Hercules Robinson was willing to remain in office, but asking for some conditions with which the Government in London refused to comply, Sir Henry Loch was appointed to the post. Soon after his arrival in South Africa, a meeting was arranged between the new High Commissioner and President Kruger at "Fourteen Streams," within the borders of Cape Colony. Lord Loch has recently told us what occurred. The coachman was ejected from the box of the his Excellency's carriage to give place to two men waving Union Jacks, while their comrades uttered cries not at all complimentary to President Kruger or the South African Republic. Sir H. Loch, when he got to his hotel, expostulated, and asked the demonstrators to remember that the Chief of a friendly State was their guest, and should not be insulted. President Kruger suggested that under the circumstance the High Commissioner should not visit Johannesburg, lest similar excitement should be displayed in that city. Sir Henry complied with the suggestion, but took occasion to say in writing that if the grievances of the Uitlanders were not redressed the consequences might be very serious. Lord Loch does not mention that on passing through Johannesburg to meet the representatives of the Paramount Power the Transvaal flag was hauled down and the British flag run up. Lord Loch denies the assertion of the London correspondent of a French paper that when receiving a deputation from the Johannesburg malcontents he asked them how many rifles they possessed, and hinted that if they had sufficient he might send them assistance if there was a rising in six months. His Lordship declares that he asked the question about arms in order to point out that it would be folly to provoke a well-armed Government that might punish a rising very stringently. Mr. Phillips, one of the deputation, however, wrote a letter at the time in which he gave a version of what had occurred that does not support Lord Loch's recollection of what passed, or of the words used on the occasion. However that may be, President Kruger returned to Pretoria with the conviction that he had been promised a satisfactory settlement of the Swazieland question. He set himself to work to minimise the flag incident at Johannesburg, as of no real significance, and in his address to the Volksraad he strongly recommended measures to meet the views of the Uitlanders. These were the construction of railways, the revision of the Gold Law, and the establishment of a second Chamber to which the naturalised foreigner would be eligible, and would serve as a bridge to complete citizenship. The resolution in favour of railway construction was carried, and so were the others. The Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg thanked the Government for the new Gold Law.

That was the state of things, when another change took place in Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes became Premier. The High Commissioner, as Governor of the Cape, acts on the advice of his Ministers. Mr. Rhodes, with a majority in the Cape Parliament, having also the ear of the High Commissioner, had the control of Imperial policy, while as Managing Director of the Chartered Company he was the absolute ruler of a territory nearly as large as all Europe. Truly a splendid position for one mortal! *Precisons*, as the French say. The power of the African Napoleon rested in large part on the support of the Afrikander Bond, obtained by promises that thereby their interests would be best furthered. His policy was that of the capitalists, who, having secured the co-operation of the great European financiers in respect of the Diamond Mines, and the support of an influential section of the English aristocracy interested in the Chartered Company, were in a position to do what they pleased with nearly the whole of South Africa. But dividends must be paid; ravens must be fed. We know what happened with Mashonaland, and with Matabeleland in the desparate pursuit of gold. They were both swept into the orbit of the S. A. C., in the belief that they contained gold rivalling that of the Rand in abundance. But from the outset the real objective was the Rand itself. In July 1890, an ultimatum was sent to the Transvaal Government, requiring the signature to a Convention incorporating the Republic in a South African Customs Union. Other conditions prohibited the expansion of the Republic northward, all the territory in that direction being reserved for the Company. The Swazieland question was to be deferred for three years if the Convention was signed. It was signed under compulsion. The relations between the Government and the Republics were at once placed on a most unsatisfactory footing. Suspicion and distrust replaced the good understanding that had previously prevailed. When appraising the value of the imputations of oppression, corruption, and the like, freely hurled by one of the controversialists, it is well to possess our souls in patience, and wait till the whole story is told. The *Spectator*, which was one of the papers that took seriously Dr. Jameson's chivalrous ride to rescue women and children from outrage and death, now owns that "there has not been in our history an affair at once so discreditable and so disastrous as this plot of the Rand capitalists for seizing Johannesburg." The same moralist puts one side of the case in a nutshell with impressive severity :—"The lying all through must have been worse than the lying of the least scrupulous diplomatists !"

IN view of the famine that has been threatened in so many districts, the resolution of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh on the work of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture is chiefly interesting from the account it gives of the "measures of protection" taken year by year. They show how numerous and varied are the ways in which preventative measures against famine are taken. A paternal Government has many other strings to its bow besides the construction of irrigation tanks, railways and roads, in seeking to prevent those visitations of scarcity which in former times decimated the population of many a district. These works, as indicated in the resolution to which we have referred, include a more careful system of analyzing the statistics of the various districts. In regard to precarious tracts the system of collection has been made somewhat more elastic, or at least the way has been paved for this to be done. The Director is now required not to prepare annually a general list of villages, which are liable to agricultural distress from any possible cause, but to indicate the tracts which have suffered in recent years, and especially in the year under report, to investigate the cause of agricultural depression in these tracts, to show what remedies have been applied and to offer suggestions as to further remedial action. The experiments which have been carried on of recent years in connection with the reclamation of *usar* land are also classed as measures of protection. The Agricultural Department has for some years been engaged in ascertaining whether it is possible to deal successfully with those areas of sterile waste, which unfortunately are extensive in many districts of the Provinces. The result of these experiments has been to demonstrate that careful attention may turn barren plains into land capable of producing fuel, fodder, and even cereals. But it has been found that the cost of various experiments on two plots managed by the Department has been Rs. 15,000, while the income has amounted to about Rs. 6,000. It would, however, be a mistake to regard this as anything like a fair criterion of the financial value of making the dry place a fruitful garden. Not only is the expenditure much larger when Government agency is employed, instead of private enterprise, but it is also the case that some years elapse before sterile tracts can become really fruitful, and the return in the first instance is only to be regarded as a percentage of the capital invested. At least half-a-dozen years must elapse before it can be definitely ascertained whether the outturn of fuel, grass, fodder, and grain, with the standing stock of trees and the value of the grain-producing areas, has increased to such an extent as to be an adequate return for the expenditure incurred.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN PHILLIPS AND C. T. BURKE, M. Inst. C. E., have been appointed by Government as members of the Municipal Corporation, *vice* Messrs. T. W. Cuffe and W. C. Hughes, resigned.

FURTHER news of the S. W. monsoon is to hand. The Italian steamer Letimbro, Capt. M. DeMarco, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., reports that during the voyage, squally weather, with heavy rain, thunder and lightning, was experienced off Mangalore.

AFTER spending a few days at Mahableshwar, Mr H. E. M. James, who recently returned from long leave to Europe, left Bombay, yesterday, for Karachi by the B. I. steamer to take up his appointment as Commissioner in Sind.

MR. GOULDSTON, the manager of Watson Hotel, writes under yesterday's date, pointing out that our statement that the late Sirdar Diler Jung has left behind him two sons only is incorrect as there are four, namely :—Nawab Sayed Sirfraz Ali Khan, Nawab Sayed Sirdar Ali Khan, Nawab Mahboob Ali Khan, and Nawab Sultan Ali Khan.

THE Persian Consul-General has received the following telegram from the Prime Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, in reply to the one from Hadji Jahn Mahomed and Seth Hadji Suleman, conveying their condolences on account of the untimely death of the late Shah :—"His Majesty has been informed of the condolences and of the sincere wishes of Hadji Jahn Mahomed and Seth Hadji Suleman, and your Katchi co-religionists. You are asked to them."

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart., and Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasji Murzban, C. I. E., have issued invitations to the Parsee community to be present at the ceremony of unveiling the bust statue of the late Mr. Maneckji Edulji Albless, which takes place, on Friday next, at the "Albless Baugh," Girgaum. The statue has been erected out of the subscriptions raised by the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Maneckji, whose zeal for the welfare of his community was unbounded.

THE many friends of Bai Dinbai Nusservanji Petit will be concerned to learn that there is no improvement in her present serious illness, though Drs. Manser, Rustomjee P. Bharucha, and A. D. Mody are constantly watching her case. Unfortunately fever set in yesterday, and it is apprehended that the present complications arising from poverty of blood, a weak heart, and old age may lead to grave consequences. Prayers are being offered by the Parsee community that the generous-hearted lady may yet be spared for some years, to continue the flow of well-considered charities which she has been so freely bestowing in every direction since the death of her husband. Her medical attendants, nevertheless, are not altogether despondent of the final result of their skilful treatment.

A BHOWNUGGER correspondent writes under date May 25 :—Since writing to you last, the weather has been very peculiar. The days are hot with high winds and dust, while the nights are chill. The packing of clouds which precedes an early monsoon is occasionally observable. A passenger by the up mixed train, leaving Bhownugger 21 o'clock for Wadhwan, reported the theft, at Dhola, of jewels, valued at over Rs. 200, out of his baggage. The police are enquiring into the matter. Grass fetches a very high price here just now. A large quantity is being imported from Viramgaum, Limbdi, and other places. This is due to the fire which consumed almost the whole of the durbari grass stacks here.

THE troops engaged in the Dongola campaign are suffering fearfully from the heat says a home paper. During the action on Friday the temperature was terribly trying. The operation (says Reuter) took place partly in a khor, or nullah, where the thermometer registered 116 degrees in the shade. Out in the open desert, however, owing to the radiation of the heat from the sand and rocks, the temperature, it was estimated, was over 150 degrees. From Wady Halfa comes the same story. One man has died of heat apoplexy, while among other inconveniences experienced (says the *Standard* correspondent) is the enormous shrinkage from the drying of every sort of stores, amounting in some cases to 20 per cent. Even onions lost 1,000lb., out of 5,000lb., and the meat slaughtered at seven in the evening and packed in wet cloths loses 15 per cent. by seven o'clock the next morning, when it is unfit for food. The baking of bread is a great difficulty with the British troops.

ANOTHER story of the late Shah. On his last visit to England he was taken by the Prince of Wales to Sandown Park Races. The Prince put 5l. on one of the horses in the Shah's name, and, after the race, brought the Shah a 10l. Bank of England note—his gains. The Shah handed the note to the little boy of his staff to play with. A few minutes later there was a flutter of bits of the ten-pound note from the Royal box. The boy had torn it into shreds ! Colonel Roberts, of the Metropolitan Police, who was in charge of the Royal arrangements, had the pieces of the note collected in the enclosure. He pasted them together, and presented the note to the Prince of Wales, who, it is believed, still retains it as a memento of the Shah's visit. The Shah said afterwards that whatever horse the Prince thought would win was sure to do so—at least it would do so if he liked. That was the way, he said, he would settle it in Persia.

MR. EDWARD WINDLEY, who saved Mr. Selous' life the other day in Matabeleland, is one of the most popular and best known men in Rhodesia. He was formerly a resident sf Bechuanaland. He is a Government land surveyor, and whilst in Bechuanaland served under Mr. A. H. F. Duncan, the present Surveyor-General and Postmaster of Rhodesia, whose name has also been largely to the fore in connection with the defence of Bulawayo. Mr. Duncan, who began life in the navy, afterwards joined the Cape Civil Service, and later on went up country and was Secretary to the Stellaland Commission, which succeeded Sir Charles Warren's expedition. Later still he has been in turn Surveyor-General of Bechuanaland and now of Rhodesia.

A COMPANY has been formed with a capital of £200,000 in £1 shares, for the purpose, amongst others, of working and developing a system of insurance to enable cyclists to insure their machines at an equitable premium against accident, fire, and theft; and also to cover the owners of horseless vehicles against claims made by third parties for injury to persons and damage to property caused by such owners and their drivers, with indemnity in respect of loss sustained by them in damage to their own property occasioned by the fault or negligence of persons not in their employ. The directors confidently anticipate, it is stated, with the promises of business they have received, a large premium income at an early date, and that by a judicious acceptance of business a commensurate profit available for dividends equal to the dividends paid by other companies will be earned. The public are now offered 63,000 shares.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CRETE.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Advices from Crete state that fighting between the Turks and Christians is going on in the streets at Canea.

A French cruiser has been despatched to the scene of the disturbances to render assistance to foreigners.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE SCENE.

LATER.

Latest advices from Candia state that the Turkish soldiery at Canea, yesterday, broke loose, and massacred and pillaged the Christians.

The Cavasses of the Greek, French, and Russian consulates were among those killed.

Fighting is also proceeding at Retimo and Sphakia.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has sailed for Crete.

All the Foreign Consuls have telegraphed to their respective Governments for warships.

THE MATABELE WAR.

Colonel Plumer, with a strong patrol, has left Buluwayo to clear the country round the town, and has had a slight engagement with a force of Matabele.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with his column, is expected at Buluwayo in twelve days' time.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

The Indian Marine steamer Minto has arrived at Suakin.

INSURRECTION IN NORTH-WEST CHINA.

The insurrection among the Dungans in North-West China has been renewed, and the rebels have captured the town of Kiaynkwan.

END OF THE CORONATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 26.

The coronation of the Czar was completed this forenoon. It was a splendid pageant, and the ceremony most impressive.

Bright sunshine prevailed throughout.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

PARIS, MAY 25.

Monsieur De Nailles has been appointed to succeed Monsieur Herbette, as French Ambassador at Berlin.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE CZAR.

MAY 26.

The *Gaulois* publishes an account of an interview that has taken place at Saint Petersburg between the Czar and Monsieur Flourens, in which his Imperial Majesty declared that he would support France in the Egyptian question to the end.

THE WORK OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

According to the preliminary estimates, the irrigation report for the whole of British India ending 31st December 1895, will show in the general surplus accounts an appreciable increase on the accounts of the preceding year ending December 1894. The Railway programme of the construction scheme drawn out in Calcutta in March will remain unaltered. The programme of surveys will be arranged in all probability to take place during the rains.

The estimate for five crores determined under Sir Charles Pritchard's administration for irrigation and railways up to end of year 1896, will not be increased.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Sir Salter Pyne writes under date 13th May, that machinery to the value of sixteen lakhs of rupees have reached Kabul.

In spite of statements to the contrary, nothing at all has been settled about the appointment of Nasrullah Khan to Kandahar.

THE TREATMENT OF THE KAFIRS.

Sir Satter Pyne confirms the report that the Amir is treating the Kafirs with the utmost leniency.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

It is now officially stated that the Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence with every proposal put forward by the Government of India in connexion with the re-organization of the Education Department, offering no criticism of material importance.

THE BEHAR RAILWAY.

The Behar Railway scheme has been sanctioned.

THE WORK OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The administration report of ths Telegraph Department for the current year, it is expected, will be soon issued, although the accounts are not yet closed. It is believed officially that a large surplus will be shown in spite of the considerable increase in working and administration expenses.

THE FORECAST OF THE MONSOON.

"PLENTIFUL AND HEALTHY RAIN."

According to present plans, the annual weather forecast will be published next week. It is believed now that the monsoon will not be of more than average strength in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. There will be a plentiful and healthy rainfall practically throughout India, and if there is any deficiency in any districts, it will be most probably confined to the Punjab and Rajputana only. The report is now being prepared, and these statements are as yet only preliminary and subject to notification.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

A Committee has been formed for the ensuing Simla Fine Arts Exhibition open to all competitors throughout India to be held this year about the usual time. Mrs. Burgess will be Secretary, and Major Carson, Assistant Secretary and Director. The Exhibition this year will be on a very elaborate scale, prizes being given by H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. Lady Elgin, Sir James Westland, General Collen, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lady White, Sir George White, and others.

THE MASONIC BANQUET.

A grand Masonic dinner, with Sir Thoby Prinsep as chairman, takes place here on the 8th June.

CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS IN THE SHAN STATES.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,03,374 for constructing temporary barracks at Keng Tung, in the Southern Shan States, for a regiment of Native Infantry, has been sanctioned. This will be the permanent military garrison.

THE LAST OF THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The 28th Punjab Infantry and a section of No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, marched into Drosh on the 21st; and the 25th Punjab Infantry marched from South Malakand for Nowshera on the 24th.

The relief of the Chitral garrison is now completed.

THE LATE M. F. GALLENKAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Between Sunday night and Monday morning a sad death occurred in the down mail train of the E. I. Railway, the deceased being a French gentleman, named F. Gallenkamp, who was on his way to Calcutta from France, via Bombay. The manager of the Branch of Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris here was expecting the Inspector from the head office in Paris to inspect the books of the bank; and enquiries made in consequence of his non-arrival, elicited the fact that the deceased gentleman was the Inspector whose death was discovered by a passenger at Asansol, who found the body in a first-class carriage, with the face covered with blood. Death was evidently due to heat apoplexy. Deceased was buried in Ranigunge.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

AFTER considerable delay on the part of the Military authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, the Transport Lawada left the dock last night. The railway authorities received information in the morning that the two specials, conveying the 5th Mountain Battery, left Deolali at 8 and 8-30 a.m., respectively, and would arrive at the Prince's Dock at 4 and 5 p.m., respectively. The previous evening the talk in the circle immediately connected with the despatch of the transport was that she would be able to put out to sea by yesterday morning's tide, but that, however, was not realised. Several carriages and horse-boxes for the conveyance of additional stores were sent on Monday evening at 6, and a little after 9 p.m. the Yard Superintendent of the Wari Bunder Station was advised by wire to be in readiness at the time of departure of the specials from Deolali, and their arrival would be intimated to him as soon as the vehicles were ready. No message of the kind arrived on Monday, and the various heads of the departments immediately connected with the despatch of the troops had to keep themselves in readiness to a very late hour. Captain Hand and Mr. Walker expected every moment to have some information by which they could keep the men under them ready to carry out the work, but their services were not required. As much of the General Hospital as could come in time was taken on board the Transport Lawada, while the remaining portion of the necessary stores and men are to be sent by private vessels hereafter.

The first of the two specials arrived in the Prince's Dock at 3-30 p.m. It consisted of composite of one first and one second-class, five third-class passenger carriages, twelve horse-boxes, each containing 8 mules, one horse-box for officers' chargers, three baggage vans, two brakes and two engines. Though the temporary platform for the horses is a small one, all possible haste was made and the males and the heavy ordnance baggage was cleared off the train in less than three-quarters of an hour, and Captain Hand and Mr. Walker, and Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, deserve the highest praise for the expedition shown. Captain Swann, Officiating Adjutant-General, with Mr. Fuggle, were indefatigable in their exertions in the embarkation of the troops on board the Transport. The full force of the 5th Mountain Battery for field service for Suakin is made up of four officers, Captain F. R. De Butts, R.A., Lieut. C. E. Forestier Walker, R.A., Lieutenant Edlmann, R.A., and Lieutenant Massie; four Native officers, 89 gunners, 143 drivers, 72 followers, 138 ordnance mules, 72 baggage mules, 253 rank and file, with six 2-5, Maxim guns, and one Hospital Assistant. With the Maxim guns the specials brought about 120 cases of ammunition, each box containing 8 shells.

On the arrival of the first special the dock authorities directed their efforts to the embarkation of the mules. All the hydraulic cranes alongside the Transport Lawada were worked, and in three hours' time the animals were all placed on board. Hundreds of coolies were next engaged in bringing the heavy ordnance baggage from the jety, alongside the transport, and with the assistance of the cranes the whole of the baggage was put on board before sunset, and the officers and men had only to wait for the evening tide.

Along with the 5th Mountain Battery the Transport Lawada conveyed on board for field service the General Hospital, the stores of which were already placed on board, on Monday last. The General Hospital is under the direct command of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, of the 9th Bengal Lancers, who had come down to Bombay on Saturday last to make the necessary arrangements. Under Surgeon-Lieut-Col. Palmer are placed 11 warrant officers and clerks, 64 followers, one pony and one mule.

The Lawada left this port last evening at 7 p.m. It being moonlight, a large number of people had turned up to witness the departure of the last transport ship.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden, at 9 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 10 a.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers :—

Anderson, Surg Lieut J B
Bonus, Mr and Mrs A B
Brimley, Miss Mary
Broadfoot, Lieut Col
Bagshaw, Mr and Mrs
Calwell, Major A H
Cave, Capt H C E
Doderet, Mr W
Donaldson, Capt I
Duperney, Mr
Elliott, Mrs Edward child and inft
England, Lieut R
Elwes, Major and Mrs E V
Fry, Mr and Mrs T B
Gavin, Mrs
Harrison, Mr G C
Hosking, Mr
McPherson, Mr H
Matthew, Mr
Nesham, Lieut C S
Roberts, Lieut M B
Reilly, Lieut Col Rawdon
Riddell, Major W H
Raitt, Major H A
Strange, Capt and Mrs
Swayne, Surg-Major
Stapylton, Mr
Weir, Major H E
Walter, Mr and Mrs
Williamson, Mr W J F
Williamson, Mrs

THE BULSAR NATIVE LIBRARY: A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to draw the attention of the public to the Bulsar Native Library, which was founded by certain charitably-disposed gentlemen for the welfare of the town of Bulsar. But to the disgrace of leading Bulsaris the institution is well-nigh decayed. The present actions of the executive are gross breaches of duty and indicate plainly culpable negligence towards the library. For three years no meeting whatsoever has been held to report progress, though by the rules there should be a meeting every year at least. How can anyone expect good work from a non-paid librarian? Newspapers can be seen lying here and there, either in the one corner or the other, and almost all lying unfiled. They are also irregularly received. I appeal, therefore, to all right-minded Bulsaris, whether in Bulsar or abroad, to co-operate in collecting a good substantial sum to put the library on a sound and substantial footing, and ousting those who will not properly attend to the work.—Yours, &c.,

X.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT RIPON ROAD.

ABOUT a quarter past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, information was sent to Inspector Ellis that several Julaies, Mahomedan weavers, were creating a disturbance at Kalapani, Ripon Road. He communicated the matter to Superintendent Nolan, who accompanied by Inspector Hack and a number of European officers, repaired to the scene, and dispersed the large crowd which had assembled. It appears that there existed some quarrel between the wives of Husen Hakim and Abdula Manzroo regarding their children committing nuisance in the passage of their chawl. Their husbands came to know of this, and on the morning in question while the two men were sitting at work on the loom at their karkhana, they commenced altercating with each other, and Husein Hakim and his two sons, Abdul Rahiman and Abdul Gunni, set upon the rival weaver and struck him on the face and person. Fortunately, however, he escaped without serious damage being done to his person and informed the matter to the police. Immediately after this a number of Julaies turned out from their rooms with sticks in their hands, and in the scuffle which ensued, Rajab Badulla dealt several blows to Abdula Moradi, who was knocked down and rendered unconscious. The police had the injured man removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained he was suffering from concussion of the brain. There were two wounds on the head about one and two inches in length, respectively. The police are in search of Rajab Badulla.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

THERE is naturally much difference of opinion in the city as to what will be the effect upon the position of the Chartered Company of the recent disclosures. The company will of course, suffer financially, but with regard to the Charter, the view more generally entertained seems to be not that the charter will be taken away entirely, but that it will be modified to such an extent as to prevent the possibility in the future of such events as have recently had to be recorded. The question is naturally asked, why should the internal affairs of Rhodesia and the commercial side of the enterprise be interfered with because of what has occurred? Many hold the opinion, therefore, that the company will be permitted to continue its operations as a commercial undertaking, while the power of the company to do mischief will be reduced to a minimum. The "Economist" says:—"The company is, after all, primarily a commercial concern, and its shareholders are, we venture to think, mainly interested in the property side of their holdings. Can they feel that their interests are safe in the hands of men who act as Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit have apparently been acting? If not, would it not be worth while for them to seriously consider how matters could be put on a more satisfactory footing, and the risk of fresh adventures be avoided. The case of the shareholders in companies like the Consolidated Gold Fields and the De Beers is even stronger. They are purely commercial and dividend-earning companies, and can have no interest in promoting transactions like Dr. Jameson's raid. If the shareholders are wise and really careful of their material interests, they will make this fact clear to their directors. Moreover, if action of this kind is taken by the shareholders of the Chartered Company they will undoubtedly improve their position before the country." Two letters which appear in the *Times* on the subject are of unusual interest. The following sentiments given expression to by Mr. Edward J. Walford are, no doubt, shared in by a large number of people. He says: "It is to my mind clear that the Chartered Company cannot be held to be liable for the acts of individual directors unless such acts were duly authorised and approved by the board of directors at a regular meeting duly called to consider the subject. If such meeting never took place the acts of the individual directors are the acts of individuals, and any liability attaches to them personally and not to the company." The other from Mr. Henry Jephson contains a suggestion which it would be well to see carried into effect. The suggestion is the holding of a general meeting of the shareholders, on as early a date as is practicable, with the object of formulating, clearly and precisely, the policy which the shareholders think should be pursued by the company in the present crisis of its fate, and then conveying to the directors for their guidance, and to the Government for its information, the conclusion arrived at by the shareholders.

It is stated that a London chemist has discovered a volatile solvent for cotton—that is to say, the liquid, whatever it is, dissolves cotton, then it evaporates and leaves pure cotton behind in an amorphous pulp. If this be true, the necessity for weaving cotton disappears. The pulp may be rolled just as paper pulp is rolled into a homogeneous fabric of any thickness required. All the attempts to dissolve cotton hitherto have been unsuccessful. The nearest that has been attained is the conversion of the fibre into the amorphous condition known as cellulose, from which nitro-glycerine and zylonite are made. These modifications of cellulose are highly dangerous, being subject to spontaneous combustion. The new solvent, however, does not change the chemical nature of the cotton fibre—it is cotton, though not fibrous, after deposition from solution. A discovery like this threatens a revolution in the textile industries. If cotton can be so treated, the possibility is that all vegetable fibres akin to cotton are equally amenable. This means that nearly every plant that grows can be made to yield up its fibre by the simple process of solution and deposition for the manufacture not only of cotton cloth web, but of hundreds of other articles, for cotton pulp besides being rolled into cloth can also be pressed into a substitute for ivory. It needs no great imagination to perceive the possibility of buildings being made of vegitable fibre pulp and of streets being paved with it.

In a report to the French National Society of Agriculture, M. de Vilmorin records some interesting personal observations on Egyptian progress in the cultivation of cotton, the result of two prolonged visits made by him within the last two years. Steady attention to the subject dates from about 50 years back. 15,000 bales was considered the average annual export to Liverpool, but in 1850 this rose to 79,000 bales; twenty years later this figure was trebled, and the growth has continued. Over a million acres are under cultivation, and the tendency is to extend the area. The total crop is estimated at an annual value of £10,000,000. Nearly the whole of this is grown from seed, sewn each year in March, and gathered during September to December. M. de Vilmorin is an expert seedsman and agriculturist, and compliments the Egyptians upon their careful study of means and methods for obtaining the best results, ignoring the false economy of cheapness and speed as first considerations. "The Egyptian cottons are," he considers, "merchandise *sui generis*, without any precise equivalent in the world, and likely to be in great request among manufacturers of cotton goods." With regard to the foregoing, it may be added that the quality of Egyptian staple has deteriorated for several years, the percentage of waste being greater. This is put down to various causes, the chief being the use of Mit-Afifi seed as being more prolific than the Ashmouni seed, but not yielding such close, fine staple; also to the method of storing the Nile water in reservoirs, where the mud in suspension (the principal fertilizer) sinks to the bottom, and only the clear water eventually gets on to the land.

Consular reports have been received from Galveston and New Orleans, dealing in the former instance with the cotton crops of 1895-6, and in the latter with the general development of the cotton trade during the last thirty years. The predictions of the summer of 1895 that the general crop would be short seem to have been completely fulfilled, prophets now pretty well agreeing that the total will not exceed 7,000,000 bales. Of this quantity Texas, to keep up her ratio, should contribute about 30 per cent., say 2,100,000 bales, but there does not appear to be much prospect of the production exceeding 1,750,000 bales, the present maximum estimate. This has somewhat checked the rapid growth of Galveston, of which we gave a full record in August last year, but she still retains her position as second cotton port in the United States. The development of cotton manufacture in the Southern States is the chief point of interest in the Consular report from New Orleans. There were 180 mills at work there in 1880, whereas last year there were 435, with more in progress. The number of spindles is now 3,177,310, having nearly doubled during the last five years, and the looms have increased in number from 38,865 to 70,874 within the same period.

In these times, when money is so plentiful, and conversions of debt into securities of a lower interest denomination are the order of the day, it is somewhat remarkable to find the German Government refusing to take any steps in this direction. For a long while past rumours have been current from time to time that some such step was in contemplation, but the Secretary for the German Treasury has now distinctly stated that no Conversion Bill will be introduced this Session. The Secretary of the Treasury says the Government could not think of grasping at every opportunity—perhaps only a fleeting one—for converting the debt. The consequence of conversion would be that their good German money would go abroad, and that doubtful foreign paper would come over in its place. He could state positively that the Imperial Chancellor would under no circumstances propose the conversion of the Imperial Loans to the Federal Council without having the certainty of a similar proceeding on the part of the leading States of the Empire.

The Highways Committee of the London County Council has rejected the important scheme of the London Tramways Syndicate for taking over the tramways on a twenty-eight years' agreement at an estimated rental of about £200,000 a year, but it has decided to renew the leases of the North Metropolitan and London Tramways at a rental of £45,000 a year. There is naturally much difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the decision of the Highways Committee, and considerable disappointment is felt by the syndicate. There is no doubt that the service would have been appreciably improved had the syndicate secured an agreement, as it proposed to bring the network of tramways already built into thorough working order, instituting electrical instead of horse-power, connecting-up gaps, and itself laying down, as regards existing tramways, all the plant necessary for the conversion from horse-power to electricity. But the rejection of the scheme, of course, means a continuance of the old order of things for some time longer. One of the grounds for the refusal is that the Council avoids a vast amount of annoying and costly litigation by securing a good round sum every year towards the relief of the rates, but with regard to this matter the *Daily Chronicle*, in an article on the subject, speaks out strongly: "For our part, however, we decline to argue this matter on the grounds taken up by the Highways Committee. We want neither Mr. Beit nor the tramway companies. The streets of London belong to the people of London, and in this matter of tramways we hold it to be vital to the interests of Londoners that their Parliament, and not a body of shareholders, must be responsible. Litigation or no litigation, the tramways must be acquired by and worked for the people of London." Of course the tramways should be worked in the interests of the ratepayers; but can the Council themselves work the line as profitably and efficiently as such a body as the Tramways Syndicate?

Large as was the amount of new tonnage for which Scotch shipbuilders accepted contracts during March, that of April materially exceeds it, the total being 70,000 tons. Part of this increase business is, no doubt, merely the execution of orders held in abeyance until there was an assurance of fredom from labour disputes, and consequent interruption of work. It is probable also that shipowners may have been induced to place contracts freely because of the prospect of extensive engagements of builders upon war vessels for the British and other Governments. Two large steamers have been ordered by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and one of 5,000 tons for German owners; whilst a yacht of 1,200 tons for an Austrian nobleman, and two steamers of 2,000 tons each are for a Danish shipping company. During last month the aggregate tonnage of the vessels launched from Scotch yards was 42,228 tons, bringing the aggregate amount since January 1 to 140,112 tons, agains 91,106 tons in the first four months of 1895, and 97,972 tons in 1894. Not since 1890 has the tonnage put into the water to the end of April been exceeded in previous years.

Symptoms of improvement in the economic position in Italy are reported from Rome. Recently published statistics show an increase in the deposits in the postal savings banks during last year, a noteworthy importation of Italian Government bonds, and an increase in the metallic reserve of the Treasury. The export trade of Italy has also expanded in a marked degree this year in consequence of the fall of the Italian exchange in terms of foreign currency, which we are told, has enabled many Italian industries to find foregn markets for their productions.

Advices from Lisbon say that in consequence of long-continued drought the outlook for the grain crops in Portugal is very bad; in some districts, indeed, the sowings are already considered as lost. Rain has fallen latterly, but heavy imports of wheat must nevertheless be regarded as inevitable this year.

"It is not generally known," remarks a Buenos Ayres paper, "that pioneer cotton planters have already a strong foothold in Paraguay, Formosa, and Tucuman. Sections of Paraguay and also of Formosa in our own republic are well adapted to cotton growing, while in Tucuman climate and soil are considered equally favourable, and a large company has been formed to raise cotton and establish large cotton mills in Tucuman. One indication of the progressive spirit shown in this industry is the importation of an American cotton gin and a cotton planter." These machines have been sold on the Formosa plantations. Another very important item in this connection is the fact that in Formosa Sea Island cotton grows luxuriantly. It has not yet been ascertained whether Sea Island cotton grows well in Tucuman and Paraguay, but in Formosa it is altogether a success. "After making careful inquiries of men directly interested," continues the Buenos Ayres authority, "it is safe to assume that Argentina will make great progress in this industry in the next few years. Such a development means millions of dollars added to the real wealth of the country and a large increase in population. With her mines just ready to be developed on a more scientific scale than ever before, her wheat and cattle shipments already surprising the world, and the great south-western portion of the country to be opened up by rail, and to this add the crescent cotton industry—an industry which has brought untold millions of wealth to other countries,—we may well say that Argentina has indeed a bright future."

In the course of his speech at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the President said the directors had before them a memorial which was being very largely signed by bankers and others on both sides of the Atlantic, and they carefully considered that memorial. One paragraph in the memorial denounced war as the one absolutely intolerable mode of settling the domestic differences of the Anglo-American family, and in fact called for the erecting of some machinery by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States of America would be referred to a settled tribunal representing both nations; and after the directors had carefully considered the memorial they authorised him, in the name of the Chamber, to append his signature and forward it to the proper quarter. The next item in the list of subjects which had occupied the attention of the directors was that of British trade with Madagascar. Although the amount of our exports to Madagascar figured in the returns as only £120,000, it was really about half a million, much of it being done in an indirect way. By a treaty made with the Queen of Madagascar in 1865 it was stipulated that the import duties on British goods should not exceed 10 per cent., but in consequence of recent events in the island it seemed to the directors there was considerable danger of some changes being made by the French Government. Several urgent letters were written to the Foreign Office, and it was pointed out to Lord Salisbury that as the French Government had assumed all the rights of the Queen of Madagascar they had also assumed her obligations. Moreover, in 1890 Lord Salisbury received a positive undertaking from France that no change hostile to British interests would be made, whatever political developments might take place. The directors, therefore, felt that we had the best possible case, and that our interests would be safeguarded. At present, however, the matter was in abeyance, in consequence of the Ministerial crisis in France. Another question the directors had had before them was connected with British manufactures in Uganda. They received information that American sheetings and drills were being used by the British troops in Uganda, and on making representations to the Foreign Office asking for fair play for British goods they were informed that it was not easy to introduce a new stuff, which would not have the same purchasing power till the natives had taken to it. This was a matter which, in the interests of makers of English drills and sheetings, must be kept before the Foreign Office, for if the English goods were intrinsically equal in quality to those of American manufacture the disabilities under which the former seemed to labour must be removed as quickly as possible.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT CAMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBAY presented a bright spectacle on the morning of the birthday anniversary of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The notable feature of the celebration was the remarkable enthusiasm of all classes of the subjects of his Highness the Nawab. At 7 in the morning his Highness the Nawab Saheb held a full Durbar, which was attended pretty largely by all the Durbar officials and shettias of the town. Mr. Bagnell, Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, whose camp is here, also graced the occasion with his presence. The proceedings commenced with the usual salute of 31 guns. As soon as the first gun was fired from the saluting battery all present rose and continued standing while the firing continued. Tea was given to all according to the old custom. The Durbar terminated with music and singing and the usual distribution of pan-sopari and attar, &c.

In the evening, at 5 o'clock, there was a prize-distribution in the large hall of the High School, attended by his Highness the Nawab Saheb and Mr. Bagnell. The prizes were to be given to all the children of the primary schools of Cambay, including the girls' schools and the Madressa. Tents were pitched in the compound of the schools for the accommodation of the children, and the whole place was nicely decorated with flags and evergreens.

The proceedings were opened by the Dewan in a short but eloquent speech, in which he said:—Mr. Bagnell and Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Highness the Nawab Saheb to say a few words on his behalf in connection with the present auspicious occasion. We have assembled here to celebrate the 77th birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Enpress of India. We celebrate the birthday every year in a befitting manner, but your presence, Mr. Bagnell, in to-day's proceedings—in the Durbar we had in the morning and in this joyful meeting—gives great eclat to the whole proceedings on this happy occasion. Her Majesty's name is a household word not only in British India, but even in an outlying Native State like Cambay. The school infants remember very well the name of their Maharani Saheb. It is a well-known fact that her Majesty is an embodiment of purity, justice, mercy, and benevolence, and takes care of her people as her own children. The influence of her benign rule is not confined to British India alone. We in a Natiive State here fully understand the advantages and enjoy the blessings of her Majesty's just and wise rule. It is a well known fact that her Majesty makes no distinction between the people of British India and that of Native States. I would here quote her Majesty's gracious message of goodwill and assurance conveyed to the princes of India in the solemn proclamation issued when her Majesty assumed the direct government of India: "We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." It is very pleasing to say with feelings of utmost gratitude that her Majesty's desire has been fully realized. Under the benign rule of her Majesty we are fully secured here against external and internal troubles, and therefore his Highness is enabled to improve the condition of his subjects. Following the British principles and policy his Highness opened schools for boys as well as girls, established institutions for medical relief for men as well as animals, reformed the revenue system by introducing survey settlement, and established regular courts for civil and criminal justice, and placed the police on a satisfactory basis for the protection of the life and prosperity of the people. Our only want is a railway for the construction of which we have made the proposal which is at present under the consideration of the Bombay Government. We gratefully acknowledge the blessings of her Majesty's rule. Her Majesty expects nothing in return but loyalty to the British Crown. The Cambay Durbar is second to none in its loyalty and attachment to the Imperial Throne and its faithfulness to the conditions of treaties and engagements. To come to the second item of the programme, I thank you very much, Mr. Bugnell, for consenting to distribute prizes to the children of the primary schools of Cambay. His Highness is always willing to increase primary education, which is the foundation of all sorts of education. Twenty years ago there was only one primary school in the town of Cambay attended by 200 boys and none in the district. Now we have here seven schools attended by 1,100 children and 26 schools in the district attended by 1,000 children. We have five girls' schools. All these schools are examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, every year. The result of all the Cambay schools is satisfactory, the percentage of successful students being 54. While encouraging primary education we have not neglected the very useful branch of secondary education. We have one English school here. It was teaching up to the 5th standard. But this year it has been raised to the level of a High School. Let us all pray to the Almighty God from the bottom of our heart that He will continue to bestow on her Majesty His choicest blessings, and that He will spare to us the gracious Sovereign over whose reign the sun never sets.

The speech was translated into Gujerati by Mr. Ratanram Manchharam Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Sir Nyayadhish. The prizes were then distributed to the children of the different schools who were successful in the annual examination by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira. Those who were not fortunate enough to get prizes received sweetmeats. A programme of recitation in English and Gujerati was gone through by some of the boys and girls. The children seemed to enjoy the proceedings a great deal.

The distribution being over, Mr. Bagnell made a neat speech, in which he said: Nawab Saheb and Gentlemen,—I have been here four days only and am very pleased with all things I have seen. I find that you enjoy two peculiar advantages here. In the first place, in this State medical relief is extended to all classes of people gratis, i.e., there are no hospital stoppage rules through the charity, kindness, and the liberality of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, and the other fact I have noticed is that you have not to pay the income-tax. I have seen different institutions, and I find that there are indications of good progress everywhere, and that things have been working smoothly. Besides the regular courts of civil and criminal justice, as said by the Dewan, there is another advantage. The Nawab Saheb is so good-natured and kind that every one of you can see his Highness at all times, and he is ready to hear any complaint that is made to him. But I am glad to find that there are no complaints. The progress of the girls is good. The education of the girls will be of great use to the future generation. The establishment of schools in 26 villages out of 88 shows that education is making good progress in this State. The Dewan Saheb referred to the loyalty of the State to the Queen-Empress, and the sentiments expressed in his speech would have been appreciated by his Excellency the Governor, if his Excellency were here, as they are by me, a humble representative of the Queen. As for your wants they appear to be two. One is a rail-road from Pettad to Cambay, and I am happy to inform you that the question is receiving consideration at the hands of Government, and I shall do my best to urge and press it most impressively upon Government. Your other want is a good port with a dock. I am glad to know that a scheme is ready for the improvement of the port. I hope that the scheme will be carried out, and that the Nawab Saheb will live to see the above works. I hope I shall live to see them too; and that Cambay, once famous for her commerce on the Arabian shores, will rise to its former greatness in arts and industries and her trade in cotton and silk fabrics and cornellian stones will attain its former dimensions.

This speech was translated into Gujerati by the Dewan Rao Bahadur Madhavram Harinarayen Vyas, who also proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bagnell. The vote being seconded by Mr. Mehta was carried with acclamation. The proceedings terminated with the recitation of the National Anthem by the boys of the High School. Hearty cheers for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; three cheers for Mr. Bagnell: and three cheers for his Highness the Nawab Saheb. The whole party then went to see the illuminations and fire-works at the Lal Baug, which enjoys a commanding position. The garden was decorated with evergreens, festoons, and ornamental arches, &c. The road from the entrances was illuminated with glass buttees, Chinese, lanterns, &c. The proceedings throughout were marked by great enthusiasm.

SOME revelations concerning commissions are published in "The Economic Review." The writer assumes the signature "X.," and will probably remain an unknown quantity. Contractors of the dishonest class would, no doubt, much wish to solve the problem who he is. He says their commonest "dodge" is to estimate, generally in collusion with the steward of the public institution for which they are contracting, at an absurdly low price for goods not likely to be ordered during the year; and to put on prices for goods that will be ordered. The system succeeds through the laziness of Boards in judging their contracts by the totals and in accepting the lowest tenders judged by the total. "X." in this way tells how to detect the dishonest contractor; but his most interesting advice is how to punish him. Note, if you are a member of any public Board, whether certain articles are priced at insanely low prices. Then insist that the steward shall order these goods. He will doubtless say he has discovered that they are not required this year. Never mind; insist upon their being ordered, even if you have no use for them. You will find plenty of dealers ready to buy them from you, and your Board will profit to the tune of from twenty to seventy per cent. on the transaction.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

DEBATE ON THE SECOND READING.

The galleries and floor of the House of Commons were crowded on Tuesday, May 5, when Sir John Gorst rose, at five minutes past four, to move the Second Reading of the Education Bill. On presenting himself at the Clerk's table, he was received with loud Ministerial cheering. In a speech of three-quarters of an hour's duration he said that the first problem which the Bill had to solve was to provide some means by which the education in Voluntary and the poorer Board schools could, especially in regard to the teaching staff, be levelled up to the education given in the better class of Board schools; the second was to devise some means of replacing the School Board system in rural districts, where it had been a failure, by some better system; the third was to establish some authority which would coordinate secondary education; and the fourth was to devise some measure of decentralisation in order to prevent the Education Department from breaking down under the mass of details involved in dealing separately with each individual school, by establishing in every county a paramount education authority with power to supervise and control the general education of the children of the county. That was the principle of the Bill. All the rest was detail, but detail of very great importance, and involving very great principles. And those who voted against the Second Reading of this Bill would be understood to vote against placing

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in the hands of local authorities. Some derisive laughter from the Opposition greeted this remark. Sir John proceeded to show how the Bill dealt with these several provisions. In speaking of the appointment of experts on the Education Committee, he said it was a matter for consideration, on the Committee stage of the Bill, whether County Councils should not submit for the approval of the Education Department a scheme for the appointment of the Education Committee. As to the central authority, namely, the Education Department, which had no control over the Charity Commisioners, he said he would rather work with the Charity Commission as it stood, while carrying out the Bill, than enter on the arduous task of remodelling the Commission so as to bring it under the Department. He did not pretend that the amount of the special grant was adequate, but it would enable the authority to make a beginning, and, if successful, the experiment could be carried on further. After discussing the cost of voluntary schools, the impossibility of abolishing them, the necessity of establishing a paramount authority to hold the balance between them and the Board schools, and the superiority of such an authority to a rural School Board, he said that every parish would have the option of choosing between the School Board and the county authority, and he proceeded to explain the powers and function of the latter. As to the religious Clause, which was intended to make the scheme one of religious freedom and toleration, he was surprised that it had been so ill-received. It did not abolish the Cowper-Temple Clause, nor did it establish a right to have a score of different creeds taught in the same school; it only enabled managers to do that which was reasonable and practicable, and of the reasonableness and practicableness of any scheme the Education Department was the sole judge. Moreover, the Bill did not involve any slight to the Act of 1870.

VIGOROUS OPPOSITION.

Mr. Asquith, in rising to move the rejection of the Bill, replied in a few opening sentences of great vigour to Sir John Gorst's unproved assumptions, as he named some of his propositions, and passing on to the Bill itself, he admitted that it contained some provisions of a valuable and beneficent character, which, if they stood alone, would afford the foundation for amicable discussion, and might become the starting points of new and useful reforms. He also admitted the Voluntary schools required further assistance from public sources, and if the Bill had accompanied a proposal of that kind with adequate safeguards and control, it would not have encountered the resistance which this measure would receive. In speaking of the decentralisation scheme, which created throughout the country one hundred and twenty-six education authorities, and stripped the Education Department of almost the whole of its power, he said he did not object to large urban communities being entrusted with the control of education, when there existed an indigenous enthusiasm for it, but the House could not fall into a greater delusion than to measure the educational climate of the country by the temperature of the large towns. He would, however, go a long way with the right hon. gentleman if he would establish proper devolution by giving control to local bodies popularly elected. But, as to the scheme of the present Bill, the existing local bodies had not asked for it; and the ratepayers were not prepared to undertake the additional burden which it would throw upon them. It entailed a duplicate system of central and local inspection, which would lead to enormous friction. The Bill prescribed three distinct limits to education in the country, but in all three the Voluntary schools had almost reached the limit, and the School Boards had exceeded it. He objected to these limitations. The Government were taking advantage of a transient Parliamentary majority to bind future Houses of Commons to the irrevocable majority in the House of Lords in a matter which fell peculiarly under the prerogative of the House. The Liberal Party had been quite content to abide by the compromise of 1870. No one proposed to abolish the Voluntary schools. He recognised these schools as an integral part of our educational system, but he denied that they had been subjected to any intolerable strain. Since 1839, no less than fifty-eight millions of public money had been granted to them, and at the present moment three-fourths of their cost of management were borne by the State. At the outside, one-sixth of the cost was borne by voluntary subscription. He was prefectly prepared to agree that, if education was being starved, and if the only means of making-up the deficiency was by a further grant of public money, and such public aid should be granted, provided that it was impartially distributed that it was spent on the improvement of education and not only the relief of subscribers and rate-payers, and that some public representative element was introduced into the school management.

THE CLAIMS OF THE CATHOLICS.

Mr. Channing seconded the motion for the rejection of the Bill, and the chief feature of the subsequent discussion was the maiden speech of Lord Edmund Talbot, who advocated the claims of his Roman Catholic co-religionists. He complained of the inadequacy of the four shillings grant, which was not enough to relieve the poverty of the Roman Catholic schools. The other speakers were—Mr. R. Wallace (Perth), who opposed the Second Reading because the Bill made a deadly attack on the School Board system; Mr. Lucas-Shadwell, who defended the Bill; Mr. Leuty, who advocated a system of secular instruction; Sir F. Powell, who pressed the Government to increase the four shillings grant; Mr. Lawson Walton, who strenuously opposed the disturbance of the settlement of 1870; Lord Cranborne, who, among other matters, attacked the extravagance of the London School Board; and Mr. George Dixon, who objected to a number of provisions, but admitted there were useful points in the Bill, which he would do his utmost to amend in Committee. Mr. Yoxall was criticising the Bill when the Twelve o'clock Rule suspended the Debate which stood adjourned.

Mr. G. Balfour introduced the Irish Education Bill, which was read a first time.

RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE.

On Wednesday, May 6, the adjourned debate on Mr. Asquith's amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Education Bill was resumed by

Mr. Yoxall, who contended that the Bill would perpetuate the financial inequality between Board schools and voluntary schools. He advocated additional grants to voluntary schools on proper conditions, but the Government were carrying out this policy by halves, giving 4s. instead of 10s. or 11s.

Mr. Hubbard said all classes in his constituency approved of the main principles of the Bill, which, so far from being a revolutionary measure, was the practical and logical amplification of the Act of 1870; Mr. A. E. Hutton saw in the Bill not one distinct principle, but a collection of all the reactionary proposals which had been made by the friends of sectarian schools and the maliguant opponents of Board schools; and Sir A. Rollit expressed a qualified approval of the Bill.

Mr. Bryce said there were important differences between the systems of elementary and secondary education, and he feared that one effect of putting both systems in the hands of the same local authority would be to carry sectarian controversy into the field of secondary education. In his judgment, a more unfortunate result could not be brought about. It would have been better to leave secondary education to a special authority, and he hoped that even now the Bill would be amended in that sense. He doubted the expediency of transferring duties from the central office in Whitehall to local authorities in counties and boroughs that had no experience in the matter. The Education Department might easily simplify its regulations and procedure, and it was in direction that decentralization and devolution ought to be sought. He objected to Clause 27, because it would tend to destroy the Cowper-Temple Clause which, on the whole, had worked with great smoothness for 25 years. Indeed, the demand for that clause, and for the Bill generally, came from only a certain number of partisans. This measure would not improve education, but it would depress School Board and relieve the subscribers to voluntary schools.

THE VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Lord G. Hamilton thought the most remarkable feature of our educational system was the marvellous vitality of the voluntary or denominational schools. As these schools supplies three-fifths of the national education of the country, it was quite clear that practical statesmen must take into consideration some steps to bring such schools up to a proper standard and to increase their income so as to enable them to discharge their functions in a adequate manner. With regard to the scheme of decentralization, he maintained that there was no local authority which could have been selected except the county council. It was generally admitted that if county councils had been in existence in 1870, School Boards would never have been established. Still, he did not wish to attack or degrade School Boards, which would retain their powers intact, with this one exception—that under certain condition they might have to appeal to another authority if they wish to increase their expeniture beyond certain limit. He defended the 27th Clause at some length and asserted that the religious difficulty was caused by the party known as "political dissenters."

On the motion of Sir C. Dilke, the debate was then adjourned.

UNIONIST MURMERS.

The debate on the Education Bill, like the impossible stream in a once famous poem, "meandered level with its fount" throughout the evening of Thursday, May 7th. There were a number of good and interesting speeches from both sides, but none of them carried the question much further than it had reached on the first day, when Sir J. Gorst and Mr. Asquith had spoken. The House was never well filled, and the speeches were delivered without any demostration. One of the most interesting but least important was a maiden effort by the Hon. A. Lyttelton. He is well known and extremely popular, and many of his friends in different parts of the House were interested listeners. The more important speeches came from Sir C. Dilke on one side and Sir W. H. Dyke on the other. Sir C. Dilke, with almost unrivalled knowledge of the exact value and working of local government, exposed thoroughey the empty pretence of extending local self-government which is offered to Liberal Unionist revolters as the main principle of the bill. By a direct question across the floor of the House, Sir C. Dilke drew from Mr. G. Dixon an explanation of his wavering attitude. The chairman of the Birmingham School Board will not vote for or against the second reading. He intends to abstain, and his vote for or against on the third reading will depend upon the changes made in Committee. Sir W. H. Dyke, made many suggestions for those changes. He considered it of "vital importance" that the present amount of subscriptions should be insisted upon, and suggested other important changes or additions to the bill; and whilst saying he intended to vote for the second reading, he added significantly that when "the inequalities and injustices of the bill have been removed in Committee the bill will be popular." Sir George Trevelyan was the principal speaker for the Opposition. He did not speak until the end of the evening, and the interval was filled principally by a brief attack from Mr. S. Buxton and a very long independent speech from Mr. Gray, the Conservative representative of the teachers. The latter undertook to vote for the second reading of the bill, but his speech was the culmination of those adverse criticisms of the bill which have come from the Unionist side of the House. Sir George Trevelyan, fresh from the inspiring influence of the Manchester meeting spoke with unusual force. He took the bill almost clause by clause, and subjected it to vigorous criticism. One of the new points which he developed was the extraordinary revival of the long-discarded system of "building grants." Before the evening closed the Government had to endure one more revolt, this time from Major Rasch, who objected to the raising of the school age, and demanded an appeal for the teachers from unjust decisions of their managers. With more courage than some of his fellow-revolters, he declared his intention of voting against the second reading of the bill unless his demands were conceded, and he seasoned his speech with some frank personal comments upon the Vice-President of the Council. Mr. John Ellis was the last speaker and the debate was adjourned until the following Monday.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 16th May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Reinhold Langner, watchmaker, of No. 7, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, for an improved burner for oil, spirits of wine or any other illuminant liquid, for incandescent light.

James Coleman Connell, of "Dovedell," Simla, for a weir or breakwater which requires no brick or mortar.

John Carnrick, manufacturing chemist, of 124 and 126, South Fifth Avenue, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America, for a digestive compound.

Economical Refrigerating Company, a corporation of the state of Illinois, manufacturers with principal office at 21, Quincy Street, Chicago, Illinois, for improvements in refrigerating apparatus.

Henry Sabow, engineer, of Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling, Bengal, for an improvement in the method of packing tea, to be called "H. Sabow's patent vibrating tea packer."

The American Wire Novelty Company, manufacturers, of Broadway, New York, United States of America, for improvements in wire devices convertible into twine holders, flower baskets, egg boilers, sad-iron rests, napkin rings and other household articles.

The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited, of No. 11, Haymarket, in the county of London, for an improvement in electric primers for firning guns.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Balfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leafrolling machines.

Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11, Victoria Street, in the city of Westminster, England, and Vincent Walker Hill, secretary and general manager of the Hull Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company's offices, Hull, in the county of York, England, for improved means of supporting railway carriage and other similar sash windows.

Arthur Rogers, civil engineer, of the "Khas Munzil" Garden Reach, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore, Bengal, India, for a manure to be called "Roger's blended castor manure."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, n the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Dick Edwards Radclyffe, gentleman, of 56, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, and Taylor Burrows, engineer, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London, for an improved apparatus or method or system for preparing China grass or rhéa fibre or hemp or similar fibres for combing or spinning. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

John William Rickwood, steam crane driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Khandwa, for a self-acting brake. (Filed 15th February 1896.)

Gilbert Smelt Knott, gentleman, of 29, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in punkah actuating machines. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for an improved bottling cock for liquids. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for an improved container and bottling apparatus for liquids. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

James Wright King, manager, Court of Wards' Estates, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces, for an improved rein, to be called, "King's patent rein." (Filed 8th May 1896.)

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with machinery or apparatus for drying tea leaf or the like. (Filed 11th May 1896.)

A BILL now before Parliament for the Registration of Public Accountants has the very laudable purpose of drawing a line between accountants who are competent and respectable and those who are not so. It ought not, at this time of day, to recognise any distinction of sex. An efficient and trustworthy accountant, whether male or female, ought to have the benefit of any registration law that Parliament may be induced to pass. A lady writes to say that she has been ever since 1887 trying to gain admission to the profession, but she has hitherto always been met with the objection that the charters and bye laws of the two societies read "he" and "his" throughout, and that being so, it is impossible to admit her, although nobody disputes that by ability and experience she is at least as thoroughly well qualified an accountant as the generality of those in practice. She complains very bitterly and very reasonably, too, that now that there is an opportunity of putting an end to this most ungenerous and ridiculous exclusion, the opportunity apparently is going to be lost. The Bill makes no provision for the registration of females, however well qualified they may be. For the exclusion of women from politics and surgery there have been urged reasons which at least are intelligible, though they may be groundless. For the exclusion of a clever woman from accountancy as a profession there are absolutely no reasons but those based in male but unmanly jealousy. We sincerely hope this Bill will be amended in this particular.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN interesting incident in the reign of Queen Victoria, occurs this year, in the fact that, if she survives, her's will become the longest reign of any Sovereign within the British Islands. Hitherto the longest reign has been that of George III., who ascended the throne on October 25th, 1760, and reigned till January 29th, 1820. He thus occupied the throne for 59 years 96 days. Queen Victoria began to reign on June 20th, 1837. In her case 59 years 96 days will expire on September 24th, 1896. At that date her reign will, if she be still with us, equal to that of George III., and after that her's will be the actual longest reign in England. Already she is the longest actively reigning sovereign, as for several years before his death George III. was under a Regency. We are indebted to a Home paper for these interesting details.

DR. EVANS, the State Geologist to the Mysore Government, having brought to the notice of Government the great apathy and indifference shown by the Taluk and village officials in assisting the officers of the Geological Department in obtaining carts, coolies and supplies, thereby causing loss of valuable time to the officers of the Department and also pecuniary loss to Government, the authorities have issued instructions to ensure the hearty co-operation of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and their subordinates to the officers of the Geological Department.

THE prospectus of the Madras Autumn Races has been issued. There will be four days' racing on October 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 10th. The value of the Stakes has been increased in several races, and a new and important race added for all horses that have started at the meeting, "The Presidency Cup," value Rs. 5,000. This, with the "Governor's Cup," the value of which has been raised to Rs. 6,000, "The Vizianagram Stakes," Rs. 3,000, and "The Adyar Plate," Rs. 2,000, will form the big attractions of the meeting. The chief reduction in Stakes is in the value of "The Madras Army Cup," the contribution to which from the Fund will now be only Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 2,000. An important alteration has been made with regard to English ponies, which will now have to concede weight to Australians, Arabs and C.B.'s. still receiving the usual allowance from the latter. The Stewards are to be congratulated on the improved card to be offered in October, and we trust that their efforts to bring the forthcoming races up to the standard of a first-class meeting will be successful. The attractions offered should not fail in securing strings from both Calcutta and Ceylon.

THE last weekly report on the state of the crops and weather states that moderate rain has fallen in Madras and slight showers in portions of Bombay. General rain has fallen in Bengal, and the standing crops are much improved. More rain, however, is generally wanted, especially in East and North Bengal. The weather has been unsettled in the North-West Provinces, and water is reported deficient at Bijnor, Banda and Lucknow. Rain has generally fallen in the Punjab, but the cattle are starving and dying from want of fodder at Hissar and Umballa. The numbers on relief works in the North-West Provinces are now 268,000, of whom 31,800 were dependants gratuitously relieved on works, and about 20,000 of whom are on village relief works. In the Central Provinces relief works have been started in the tahsils of the Jubbulpur district. No rain has fallen in Central India, and 6,000 and 10,000 persons are on relief works in Gwalior and Bundelkhund respectively. Fodder is generally scarce in Rajputana, and the approximate numbers on relief works are: Ulwar 6,500; Marwar, 3,800; Merwara 2,500, and Bikanir, 2,200.

THE *Asian*, in noticing that the Calcutta Turf Club stewards have decided to give the totalisator system of betting a fair trial, writes:—"We understand that eight machines of the latest pattern have been ordered from Adelaide, and, as they may be expected to reach India by the beginning of November, the public will probably have an opportunity, at one of the Monsoon meetings, of gauging their ability to do what those who advocate their establishment claim they will do. The backers of horses will then be able to judge for themselves whether the totalisator really is a sufficient and satisfactory substitute for the bookmaker. The report of the Secretary of the C.T.C., which was drawn up after the receipt of a circular letter on the subject, seems to indicate that among those who support racing on this side of India, there is a consensus of opinion in favour of the totalisator. But it is quite certain that a by-no-means insignificant proportion of those interested in the subject, notably owners and many large backers, look upon the proposed change with disfavour.

ACCORDING to a project drawn up by the Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung for the reorganisation of the Chinese army, by drilling it on German lines, he proposes to form, in the first place, a corps consisting of eight battalions (250 men each) of infantry, two squadrons (180 horses each) of cavalry, two battalions (200 men each) of artillery, and one battalion of 100 engineers. A German officer, Major von Reitzentein, has been appointed commander of this corps the commands of battalions and companies being likewise in the hands of European officers, assisted by specially selected Chinese officers. When this corps is sufficiently trained on European methods its place is to be taken by a second one, and so on throughout the army. During the time of drilling, each corps Chinese officers are to be trained in order to take over the command of the corps as soon as it leaves the hands of the European instructors. The Viceroy hopes that, in this way, in the course of a few years all the officers will have accommodated themselves to European methods, and that thus the laxity hitherto reigning in the Chinese army will be put an end to.

A CONSIDERABLE number of horses having died at the Karnal Remount Depot during the rains of last year, Mr. Alfred Lingard, M.B., Imperial Bacteriologist, investigated the causes of this mortality. In his report he states that surra and fillariasis were mainly responsible for the animals' deaths, and that the former, from its predisposing causes, may easily become endemic. Karnal seems to be possessed of a climate and all the conditions favourable to the generation and perpetuation of such diseases. Its atmosphere is surcharged with moisture rising from a water-logged soil, and is laden with all the products of decaying vegetation. Indeed, it is described as being so heavy that "you can push it from you." No wonder that the mortality among men and animals is excessive. First among the numerous suggestions made by Mr. Lingard is the desirability of removing the Depot to a more suitable locality. That certainly appears to be the chief change wanted, but if the Depot must be retained at Karnal it is imperative, according to the authority quoted that a number of improvements, such as free-drainage of all paddocks, the filling in and enclosing of all ponds, the better irrigation of the Depot, the removal of all rank vegetation, the lopping of high trees to ensure better air circulation, and the cremation of all animal carcases which have succumbed to contagious diseases, should be effected. Even with all these improvements, however, Mr. Lingard's doubts the likelihood of disease being stamped out. The removal of the Remount Depot to some healthier spot is assuredly the wisest and most economic improvement that can be made.

THE cyclists are still waiting for the happy state of things pictured in "Punch," in which the few benighted persons who still use horses will be required to move at a walking pace, and to have a flag carried in front of them. Meanwhile, the law as it exists for the regulation of wheelmen is to be applied in all its rigour. The Commissioner of Police in London has issued a notice which warns them that they must light their lamps at the proper hours, and that when passing, not only any foot passenger, but any cart or horse, they must "sound a bell or whistle, or otherwise give audible notice of their approach." "A penalty of 40s." forms the conclusion of the official circular, of course with a weakening effect on its character as an appeal to the better feelings of the riders. It may be useful however to those who have no better feelings, and such exceptions are believed to exist. Cyclists usually come so much the worse off in a collision that the circular may be regarded as a precautionary measure on their behalf. Most of the accidents lately reported have had dreadful consequences for the weaker side.

THE evidence given at the inquest on the body of Colonel North, showed that there was something of tragic omen in the manner of his death. While presiding over the meeting of the Buena Syndicate, it was his duty to take note of the fact that a certain resolution had been duly carried. He accordingly asked for a pen, and exclaiming "Passed!" dropped his eyeglasses and fell back in his chair. It was the moment of his fatal seizure, and, almost with that word on his lips, his own spirit passed away.

A SMART answer sometimes turns away magisterial wrath. At the Thames Police-court in reply to a charge of drunkenness, one old lady told Mr. Dickinson that she was quite sober, but "became quite giddy with her feet." The next defendant also denied a-like charge, and said her appearance was due to "fits" but she assured his Worship similar fits would not again seize her. The third old lady's excuse was that it was all through her dress, which got paralysed somehow. Mr. Dickinson observed that all the defendants appeared very ingenious that morning and discharged them with a caution.

THE latest achievement of the X rays is the production of baldness. A professor of the Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, who had offered, in his own person, to test the possibility of photographing through the skull, was discouraged to find that, seventy-one days after the experiment, he became bald within the space under the discharge of the rays. In a circle of two inches in diameter, his head is now as bare as if the fairies had danced on it by the light of the moon. As a general rule the existing supply of baldness is quite equal to the demand. But it is satisfactory to know that old men in a hurry for a sight of their own scalps, or, for that matter, young ones, need no longer suffer the torments of hope deferred.

THE publishers and booksellers have a gentle wit of their own, which found expression in the programme of the proceedings at their annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. The toast of "Literature and Science" having been proposed in a pithy speech by the Chairman, Mr. Crockett responded. When the teller of the story of "The Lilac Sunbonnet" resumed his seat, the singers were instructed to burst forth in the glee "Strike the Lyre." Some time later, Mr. Birrell having toasted "The Trade" and Mr. Bumpus having responded, the quartette called upon the company to "Come Away." It was certainly growing late, but there still remained two toasts.

ACCORDING to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Memorandum recently issued, the relief of income-tax payers in recent years is supposed to have diminished the yield per penny of the income-tax by 175,000*l*., but, apart from that, the yield per penny has grown in twenty years by 200,000*l*., and is now over two millions (2,012,000*l*.). The actual increase in twenty years has been at the rate of nearly fifteen and-a-half per cent. (15·43). Other tax revenue has increased by nearly seventeen per cent. (16·92), that is after making all allowances for alterations in the produce of the taxes owing to revision of taxation. In the same period population had increased by nearly twenty per cent. (19·17), but expenditure (and this was the point of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's lesson) has developed at the rate of 68·26 per cent. in the twenty years. In twenty years the army and navy have increased in cost of about thirteen millions, civil administration by a million and a quarter, public education by less than six and three-quarter millions (6,673,000*l*.), and local charges by 6,634,000*l*. In the twenty years the population has been increasing on an average by ·88 per cent., the yield of each penny in the income-tax by ·72 per cent., and the other taxes by ·77 per cent.; but the expenditure has been advancing at 2·63 per cent.

"RICH and poor, educated and simple" describes the gathering at the National Gallery when, for the first time on a Sunday, the nation's art treasures were thrown open to the public. For the most part the company represented the lower middle classes, with a good sprinkling of those in a much better social position. Among the latter might be included a party of American tourists, the brilliant hues of the costumes of the ladies vying with the richly-coloured draperies in those two remarkable fifteenth century pictures of Francesco Ubertini depicting the history of Joseph. French visitors, soldiers, a few working men with their wives and families, and a number of poorly-dressed children, together with a small representation of workhouse inmates, made up the company. Upon the much engraved pictures of Sir Edwin Landseer a great deal of interest was manifested, but Frith's Derby Day was the work attracted the greatest attention, and during the afternoon, those who wished to get a glimpse of it had to wait their turn. Strange as it may appear, the religious works of the Italian and Flemish schools possessed the greatest fascination for the small boys. Possibly the brilliant hues of the draperies of the saints may account for this. The behaviour of the visitors was much to the satisfaction of those in charge, and in the opinion of one official the number of sightseers exceeded that of last Bank Holiday.

As the result of the annual council of the Judges, held at the House of Lords, two Committees have been appointed, the first of which, consisting of several Queen's Bench Judges, has been asked to consider and state its views as to the existing circuit arrangements, and as to what changes (if any) are desirable therein, and especially as to the demand recently made for continuous sittings in Lancashire. The second Committee consisting of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell of Killowen), Sir Francis Jeune, Lord Justice Smith, Mr. Justice Hawkins, and other Judges of the Chancery and Queen's Bench Divisions, will direct its attention to the advisability of shortening the time now allowed to elapse between the issue of a writ and the close of the pleadings and trial of an action, and to the question whether the procedure now adopted in commercial cases might be extended or assimilated to other cases; also whether the present system of taxation requires alteration, and other matters. A meeting of the Committees for the consideration of the above-mentioned subjects will be held next week.

WHATEVER else may be said about pony racing in India, writes the sporting correspondent of the *C. and M. Gazette*, one objection in connection with it deserves serious attention, and that is the manner of granting height certificates. There is not the least doubt but that under the existing system gross cruelties and unfair methods are practised to secure favourable height certificates. It is in the power of Turf Clubs to remedy this evil by very simple rule, and this is to refuse life certificates and to make it obligatory for ponies to be measured the day before the opening day of a meeting, such measurements to hold good for that meeting only. Under such a rule there would be no incentive to ill-treat and drug horses, and we would then have ponies running at their true heights, and a standing reproach to pony racing would disappear. If it should be considered too drastic a measure to cancel existing certificates and break faith with owners and unfair to owners of coming ponies to have to run against ponies measured for life, the adoption of a medium course might serve. There might be an official measurer for all India, and it might be made incumbent on him to hand over to the police and aid in rigorously prosecuting any instance of cruelty. Under no circumstances should a Measuring Committee be allowed to measure without a member of the S. P. C. A. in attendance. Why the latter body have not long since interposed in measuring proceedings is surprising to many whose senses revolt against the well-known methods adopted by owners and trainers.

IN the Punjab Chief Court, in the case of Colonel D. Roebuck *v.* Mr. E. P. Henderson, the following order was passed by Mr. Justice Stogdon: "The case is a small cause, of value less than Rs. 1,000, and no further appeal lies. Whether the Divisional Judge failed to exercise a jurisdiction vested in him by law or acted with material irregularity, may be considered by a Bench." It is a striking illustration of the congestion of business in the Chief Court that this case will not be heard by a Bench until the end of December 1897 or January 1898.

IT is officially announced that M. Vach, the French Commissioner, who has been deputed to take over Keng Cheng in accordance with the Anglo-French Agreement, has arrived at Mongsin. Mr. Sterling, the British Political Officer, was leaving on 11th May and was expected to arrive at Kentung this week.

MAY DAY IN LONDON.

"THROUGHOUT the whole of the capitalistic world the toilers will assemble on the First of May—the holiday appointed by themselves—to give utterance to their indignant protest against the iniquities and injustice of a system which robs them of two-thirds of their labour and condemns them to lives of hopeless toil and degrading poverty. So ran the opening sentence of a manifesto issued by the First of May Celebration Committee, who claim to act on behalf of trade unions, Socialist bodies, and other working class societies, and to be fulfilling a public duty in organizing an annual demonstration in Hyde Park. It is difficult, however, to reconcile the employment of such phraseology with the evident apathy of those whose sentiments it is supposed to express. Officially it was intimated that "processions" would march from Clerkenwell-green, Fitzroy-square, Camberwell-green, and other centres in which presumably discontent with the existing order of things most manifests itself, and that each in turn would form up on the Embankment, near Cleopatra's Needle, to proceed subsequently, with bands playing and banners flying, via Northumberland-avenue, Clubland, and Piccadilly, to the Reformers' Oak in the Park. Half an hour before the time at which the leading banners should have been gaily flaunting in the sunshine in their passage through Trafalgar square, it was difficult to realise, on the Embankment, that anything of an exceptional character was contemplated. Cabs rattled by bearing their occupants east and west. Now and then a brewer's dray with well-fed horses, gay with multi-coured ribbons, passed—pleasant reminders of a day once pretty generally observed. But only one or two small contingents, from Clerkenwell or elsewhere, had lined up under the almost leafless plane trees, and nothing in the nature of a procession (in the ordinary acceptation of the term) had marched into position. A little later well-loaded vans of children from Walworth, South Norwood, and other centres, came rattling along, the youngsters looking cheerful and content enough, and carolling in their light, happy voices such lays as the "Marseillaise," "England, Arise," and others equally suited to infant politicians. No one could object to them having a day in the open air, or to the zest with which they entered into the spirit of their red-bannered surroundings. One's only regret was that the sun should hide so often behind banks of heavy clouds, and that some of the little ones should have been so ill-protected in their spick-and-span summer dresses. It was, however, a curious assembly from which to expect fierce denunciation of wage tyranny. By half-past two Limehouse and North Kensington, East Marylebone, Brixton, Plumstead, Woolwich, and Stratford, had contributed demonstrations of more sturdy stuff, and the westerly march was begun in earnest.

"'Tisn't a bit like May Day up here; it's all played out." These portentous words were uttered near the Marble Arch by a cheery mail-cart driver to an omnibus conductor, who assented with a desponding nod. They were both right, so far as the demonstration when once within the Park itself was concerned. There were banners, and bands; waggons to use as platforms on the green-sward, ready and impassioned speakers to recommend far-reaching resolutions; but only a small attendance of listeners, and those totally without enthusiasm. Whether this depressing state of affairs was due to the weather, which was biting and shrewd enough in the Park, or to other causes, it is impossible to say; but the fact was patent to those who had assisted at previous similar gatherings that the yearly demonstration showed signs of being "played out." As the contingents marched into the Park, some to the strains of "The Marseillaise" and others to familiar quicksteps, they were followed to their respective platforms by small crowds of well-behaved persons, mostly, to all appearance, in comfortable circumstances, who listened listlessly enough to some of the speeches made, and then turned away to sample the oratory at other parts of the ground. Amongst those who gave addresses were Dr. and Mrs. Aveling, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Pete Curran, and Mr. J. Hunter Watts, and the resolutions they and their companions put forward for adoption were as follows: (1) That this mass meeting of workers send fraternal greetings to their fellows assembled on this day to assert with them their determination to overthrow wagedom and capitalism, and establish by their united efforts that international co-operative commonwealth under which all the instruments of industry will be under the control of the organized communities, and equal opportunity given to all to lead healty, happy, human lives. (2) That this meeting further calls for the immediate adoption of universal adult suffrage, a second ballot, payment of members and election expenses, a legal eight-hours day, and the free maintenance of all children in Board schools as the means of realising peacefully their economic emancipation and of checking the frightful physical deterioration of our class. Throughout the whole of the proceedings there was no sign of opposition and when the concerted signal for putting the resolutions was given by a bugle call, at five o'clock, they were declared unanimously carried, and the gathering at once dispersed.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

THE announcement of the engagement of Princess Maud of Wales to her cousin, Prince Charles of Denmark, came rather as a surprise last autumn, for there had been a lull in the speculation regarding the future husbands of the young Princesses of Wales, whom gossip has in turn bestowed upon almost every eligible foreign prince, as well as upon several leading noblemen at home, it being thought that the younger sisters might follow the example of the Duchess of Fife.

The Princess Maud is the youngest daughter and youngest surviving child of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was born at Marlborough House, November 26, 1869. She was christened in the following December by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and by the sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, and received the names of Maud, Charlotte, Mary, Victoria. Some months before she was born her mother had accompained the Prince on a prolonged tour in the East, visiting the land of the Pharaohs, the gorgeous palaces of the Sultan, and the classic spots of Greece; and possibly the influence of this upon her mother may account for the spirit of adventure which distinguishes Princess Maud from her sisters. Although she has always enjoyed the privilege of being the "baby" of the family—Prince Alexander, born later, only lived for one day—she has shared with the others the wholesome discipline which the Princess af Wales has always exercised over her children, fond and gentle mother though she be. It was her habit at Sandringham to have her children around her at the breakfast table, and Princess Maud, being the youngest, was privileged to have her little chair close beside that of her mother, and occasionally received tit-bits from her plate. One morning, when she had been given a coveted morsel of bread and marmalade, the little Princess noticed that a lady visitor was looking intently at it, and after a few minutes' hesitation, and an evident struggle against inclination, said, "Well, you may have it if you want it." The guest very naturally was about to refuse the offer, which was costing the little one such a hard sacrifice, but her mother quickly whispered, "Please take it; she must learn to be thoughful about others." The same careful training was exercised in the nursery at Marlborough House, the attendants being fully aware that there was to be no pampering or indulgence of the royal children. They were simply addressed as "Prince" and "Princess," the more ceremonious title of Royal Highness never being applied to them. This avoidance of pomp and ceremony forms a marked contrast to the atmosphere of stately dignity in which the miniature King of spain has been reared, and which must surely be robbing his young life of the happy unconsciousness of childhood.

The education of Princess Maud has from her earliest years been under the superintendence of Miss Knollys, the daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, who acted as English governess. This lady has for many years enjoyed the confidence of the Princess of Wales, and still remains in attendance upon the young Princesses to advise them in their reading and more mature studies. Mademoiselle Vauthier acted as French governess, and Fraulein Noedel as German instructress, the latter being now in charge of the Girls' Technical Schools at Sandringham. She had the honour of instructing Her Royal Highness and her daughters in the great-grandmotherly, though charming art of spinning, in which the Princess of Wales is almost an adept. But sitting down to spin, after the sedate manner of the Puritan maiden Priscilla, is not to the taste of the Princess Maud. She takes a turn at the wheel for fun occasionally, but infinitely prefers a spin on her bicycle, or a canter on her thoroughbred. Her love of out-door life, and of emulating the accomplishments of her brothers, brought upon her the name of "The Little Tomboy" from the Queen, when she heard of her childish escapades, although Her Majesty was very fond of her lively grand daughter of Wales. Among her brothers and sisters she is still called "Harrie." The whole family, excepting the more staid Prince "Eddie," were distinguished for their love of fun, and the old folks about Sandringham, who simply worship them, will give you to-day a comical look, more eloquent than words, as they say, "Yes, they were uncommon lively when they were children." Was there a house in building or were painters at work at the Hall, it was not unlikely that the workmen would return from a temporary absence to find that Prince George had re-mixed their paint for them and in sundry ways assisted operations.—SARAH A. TOOLEY, in the "Woman at Home."

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SOME IMPRESSIONS AT HALFA.

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE, writes in the "Westminster Gazette," under date, April 15th.

Our good friend the Commandant of Korosko—the walnut-faced Turk, who struck us as being so much more virile than his Egyptian subordinates—kindly promised us to send us on by the first steamer to Halfa. A telegram from Assouan informed us, however, that no steamers were at present upon their way, so beds were pitched on the verandah and five weary men settled down to a comfortable night's rest. Hardly was the last lantern extinguished, however, before the hooting of a whistle from down the river informed us that the telegram was wrong, and that a steamer was close to the landing stage. We had five minutes in which to pack our beds and luggage, find our servants, dress, and reach the boat. Then might have been seen the sight of three great dailies and two penny evenings clawing madly for boots in the darkness, and shrieking for Hassan, Abdul, and Mansoor. The lighting of a lantern hardly improved the matter, for it served to reveal a very frisky little scorpion which was gambolling about among the stockinged feet. However, the scorpion was killed, the luggage packed, the servants found, and at the critical moment our Turkish freind saved the situation by appearing in person with a fatigue party of stalwart soldiers, who made short work of our luggage and so within a few minutes of having settled comfortably down into our beds we were on board of a little buck-jumping stern-wheeler upon our way to Halfa The river was low, the boat heavily laden with fodder, and the soft thud and jar of the sand bank became a very familiar sensation; but with patience and luck we came through all right and at day-break, yesterday, we found ourselves lying opposite to the little scattered mud-coloured frontier town.

Our first task was to see Major Wingate, the head of the Intelligence Department, and to learn how the situation lay. In a large bare room, with a couple of tables littered with maps and letters, was sitting the man who knows probably more about the true inwardness of the Soudan and its movements than any-one alive. Looking at his genial face one might be surprised to learn that Wingate Bay was a name of terror amongst the Arabs, who ascribe to magic the results which he obtains from his systematic and highly-organised corps of secret agents. Beside him was seated Slatin Pasha, whose presence was in itself a visible sign of the length of Wingate's arm in the Soudan.

From them it was that we learned the welcome news of the relief of Kassala, which means that the Expedition, before it has lost a man, has accomplished one of the two purposes for which it was organised. The ever lively Osman Digna had, as we learned, hurried on to the Suakin neighbourhood with a force of a couple of thousand men, but had met with a cold reception from the Hadendowas and Amarar. Omar Tito, one of our own old antagonists, had headed the opposition against him, and some of his cavalry had been out off and killed, so that it really looked as if the tribesmen were true to their salt, and as if Fuzzy-wuzzy, with his shovel-headed spear, might at last be found fighting for the Government in whose side he has so long been a thorn.

The railway is advancing very slowly from Sarras—only three miles have been completed—but the Engineers hope to come upon better ground soon, and so get along more rapidly. As the river is steadily falling, however, and as the camels are coming to the front in insufficient numbers, it is no easy matter to organise an efficient transport. Eastern troops, with flour and lentils for their staple diet, do not need a very elaborate commissariat, and the good wholesome Nile takes the place of the beer-barrel or brandy-cask. In the meantime, until the transport is stronger, the Expedition can only employ itself in strengthening its position and line of communications.

These are now in a fairly satisfactory state, although there can be no doubt that there was a time when the force at Akasheh was exposed to the danger which any sudden advance of sixty miles into a hilly enemy's country must entail. The Dervishes missed their chance then and they are likely to find now that it has gone for ever. The system is an ingenious one, consisting of a line of small garrisons along the river outposts stationed on the old railway-road, which runs several miles inland from the Nile. At Sarras are two Battalions. One follows the railway. One defends Mograt. Two others hold posts on the way to Akasheh, and then finally at Akasheh itself there are three black battalions who, belined entrenchments, may be counted upon to hold their own against any number who could possibly attack them. Besides these, there is the highly efficient camel corps of 600 men (400 blacks, 200 Egyptians), and the cavalry which are always busy convoying camel-trains to the front.

On the other hand, there are sings that the Dervishes are going to take the opening of the campaign into their own hands. Some of their Souarda force have advanced to Koshe, which brings them within twenty miles of the Egyptian outposts. They have 3,000 men at the front and 10,000 more at Dongola, or on the way between Dongola and Souarda. These are all upon the Arabian bank of the river. The Libyan side of the Nile, opposite to Akasheh, is held by an irregular force of friendly Arabs, Kabbabish. Ababdeh, and Bishareen for the most part, more useful perhaps as scouts than as fighting men. From all hands one hears that the Dongelese will eagerly welcome the Egyptian advance, which will free them from the tyranny of the Baggara. It is certain, however, that they will not and cannot declare themselves until the Khalifa's men are on the run; but once on the run they will, as I heard the Sirdar say yesterday, find plenty to throw stones at them.

With the rise of the river it is intended to place upon the reach above the second cataract two new gunboats of a much more powerful kind than any hitherto constructed. They will carry one 12-pounder, two 6-pounders, and two Maxims. The Khalifa has fifteen steamers in different stages of disrepair at Omdurman, but some of them are quite fit for use, and they have Egyptian engineers to work them. It is possible, therefore, that a naval action may be among the surprises which the coming campaign will furnish.

Everybody here in Halfa seems full of zeal and of confidence. The Sirdar, as tall and strong as a young oak, carries himself in a fashion that reacts upon every man in the force. Such impressions are of enormous importance with Orientals. Their tails are up until they tickle the backs of their heads, said an Egyptian officer, describing the spirit of his men, and that is the impression, which is conveyed by their smiling faces and alert bearing. And as to work, I should think there are no men to beat them. Never again can I believe in Eastern apathy. Give them a definite task, and they will put Westerners to shame. To see a fatigue party empty a steamer of its doora bags is a sight to remember. Day-by-day, my confidence in the Egyptian soldier increases, and I believe that he will wipe away some ugly memories by his conduct in the coming campaign.

One of the difficulties which the head quarters staff has to encounter is a curious one. From all the broad British Empire, men come flying towards the war, as moths to a candle, begging and imploring for employment. From the uttermost ends of the earth they come posting; neither letter nor telegram will stop them, and nothing short of a Corporal's guard can put a check to their determination to force themselves upon the army in which it is most difficult to find places for them. A number of Anglo-Indians were on their way, I believe, within a few hours of the news reaching them, and have now been detained at Cairo or Assouan. At Korosko we met one of these gallant adventurers, a gentleman mannered, languid, delicately-featured man of a noble Scotish family, who was panting for a command of Egyptian horse. Alas! there came a short, stern telegram from the Sirdar, and our brave Scot fitted away into the darkness, too down hearted to bid us farewell. I learn to-day, however, that his perseverance has had its reward, and that a place has at last been found for him.

At present no civilians are allowed beyond this point, and it is possible—since I must presently be on my way back to Cairo—that we have reached the end of our journey. I shall linger on to the last day, however, in the hope that some relaxation of the rules may be permitted, and that we may yet have a chance of reaching the furthest point occupied by our advance.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(FRENCH BANK.)

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand	1,129,547	17	10
Bills receivable	9,114,535	6	11
Bills receivable for collection	916,926	10	2
Short loans on Stocks	911,479	9	1
Other Advances (guaranteed)	1,907,572	1	0
Current accounts (French Colonial Banks)	436,445	1	9
Current accounts (other clients)	1,283,503	18	7
Current accounts (Foreign Agencies)	952,458	12	2
Investments in French Rentes, &c.	739,618	5	9
Drafts of Foreign Agencies	352,420	7	8
Acceptances for account of clients	1,496,849	11	8
Credits	1,182,367	8	8
Sundries	431,819	2	3
Bank premises	290,000	0	0
Interim Dividend for half year 1895	98,335	0	0
Instalments not due, less anticipated payments	36,450	0	0
	£21,280,328	13	6

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Capital fully paid up	4,000,000	0	0
Reserves	308,307	11	2
Deposit accounts	7,987,034	5	3
Fixed Deposits	1,500,162	9	2
Current accounts (French Colonial Banks)	63,088	8	5
Current accounts (other clients)	3,366,277	10	11
Current accounts (bills sent for collection)	377,031	4	6
Coupons, dividends	262,919	0	0
Acceptances	2,776,518	15	0
Sundries	414,097	4	1
Premises, Annuities	224,892	5	0
	£21,280,328	13	[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

COLONEL ANDREW HAGGARD has ventured to give open expression, in a letter to "The Times' to an apprehension which is doubtless shared by many Egyptian campaigners. The native troops are possibly better disciplined than was the case ten years ago, but it is difficult to believe in their courage or capacity to withstand even yet the rush of Dervishes. It would be a most lamentable error to run any risk of a reverse, and Colonel Haggard urges that there ought to be at least 5,000 British or Indian troops on the Nile itself, and as increased garrisons for the cities. Any reverse sustained by our forces in the Soudan would be likely to produce most disquieting results, and might even be followed by a revolt in Egypt and the massacre of hundreds of women and children ere reinforcements could be sent. Colonel Haggard himself commanded Egyptian troops in the field at the battle of Geniss, and apparently he has no great opinion of their reliability. He admits, of course, that discipline may have improved, but it is impossible to forget the fate of Hicks Pasha's Force or how the miserable troops under Valentine Baker allowed themselves to be butchered without striking a blow in their own defence. It is at the same time difficult to reconcile Colonel Haggard's letter with his opinion of Egyptian troops as expressed in a recent book which we review this week.

The proposal to adopt a garment intended to serve the double purpose of tunic and mess jacket has fallen flat, and we trust that no more will be heard about it. A more entirely senseless idea could scarcely have been conceived since the supposed object of the innovation, namely economy, would in no way have been served, but quite the contrary. Under existing conditions the tunic is so seldom worn that, unless outgrown, a single tunic should last the whole of an officers' service if properly taken care of. But a garment for the dual purpose of mess wear and full dress would soon become unfit for the second if regularly worn for the first. Consequently, every officer would have been obliged to keep up two, and thus there would have been no saving whatever. In any case the officers of the Army are as a rule averse to alterations of uniform and equipment, and for very good reasons. Probably all would like to have a mess jacket with a roll collar, and they are unlikely to grumble much at the cost involved because they will like the jacket when they have got it. The one thing however that infantry officers are craving for, is permission to wear the blue-serge fatigue jacket on all ordinary parades, and also the field-service cap. This would really result in a very considerable economy. As it is, one heavy shower of rain entails the ruin of a scarlet jacket, with the result that although two scarlet serges can be bought for the price of one braided patrol jacket, yet in the end an officer's dress costs more now than when the latter garment was generally worn.

The kukri of the Goorkhas is such an exceptionally handy weapon that surprise has often been expressed that no attempt has been made to adapt it to the uses of British Eupopean troops. During recent campaigns, and especially in Burmah where Goorkha soldiers have been employed, the kukri displayed its great usefulness in a variety of ways and in none more than in providing shelter in bivouacs. On many occasions, European troops owed much of their comparative comfort and protection from the weather to the skill of the Goorkhas with their native weapon. A sword-bayonet is supposed to be used for other purposes than that of fighting, but for general usefulness it cannot be compared to the kukri, and as so many of our little wars take place in countries where bush abounds it is a reasonable question whether our troops are armed with the best all-round side-arm.

Next month the summer meetings of the Institution of Naval Architects will again take place on the Continent. On Monday, June 8, and the following day the first meeting will be held at Hamburg. On Wednesday, June 10, the meetings will be transferred to Berlin, and they will be continued there during the remainder of the week. The Hamburg American Company have offered to take the members over in a body from Tilbury to Hamburg in the First Bismarck, free of charge. The steamer will start either late on Saturday night, June 6, or else early on Sunday morning, June 7, and will arrive n Hamburg in about twenty hours after its departure. A special train, of which particulars will be given in the detailed programme, will convey the members from London to the port of embarkation on the Saturday evening. Members who desire to do so will be able to visit the Vulcan Company's works at Stettin, where several vessels, including a first-class cruiser for the German Navy, are under construction. Full particulars of the papers to be read, of the works and places of interest to be visited, and of the excursions and entertainments which are being organised will be issued in about three weeks time. The arrangements in Berlin are being made under the direction of the German Government.

It is a curious and significant circumstance in connection with the renewal of public interest in the sea service that several dramatists should have recently introduced naval officers in their plays. We do not refer especially to "True Blue," which has now, we regret to notice, been withdrawn from the boards, for this was a piece dealing wholly with the Navy, and relying mainly for its success on the presentation of scenes of naval life. That it should have failed is probably due to many causes, but it does not prove either that plays possessing naval interest alone will not draw the public or that the same or similar representations of naval life would not "catch on" if given under such conditions as are possible at Olympia or the Agricultural Hall. But we find the naval officer, or something so called, drawn by Miss Clo Graves in "A Mother of Three," by Mr. Owen Hall in "The Geisha," and by Mr. Arthur Bourchier in "The New Baby." It does not lessen the significance of the point we wish to make that apparently without any such intention each of these writers has presented the character of the naval officer in a light which is not particularly pleasant. What is obvious is the fact that here are three writers who presumably know their public, and who have deliberately chosen to put a seaman on the stage when a bagman would have suited their purpose equally well, if there was not a universal feeling just at present that the Navy is very much in people's minds. Is not the moment propitious, then, from a national and patriotic point of view, for preparing for another naval exhibition which, appealing to the same sentiment, shall really show the public what the Navy and naval men are like, and thus assist in the all-important cause of education?

The successful launch of the Hannibal at Pembroke recalls attention once more to the condition of this dockyard and its shortcomings. It is now generally recognised that it would be for the public benefit that this establishment should be a fitting as well as a building yard, and it is understood that it was intended that both the Hannibal and the Andromeda should be completed for sea there, if possible. The recent visit of the First Sea Lord and the Controller was made in connection with certain proposals for improving the facilities of the yard in this direction, but it has been discovered that the entrance to the private dock at Old Milford is not wide enough to receive the battleship, so that she will probably have to be sent elsewhere to complete. She will, however, be berthed alongside the dockyard and brought to a more finished state than is usual. The Andromeda will most likely go into the dock at Old Milford and be completed there. For smaller vessels a floating dock which has long lain idle at Devonport will be sent round to Milford. Their Lordships also inspected the plans of two schemes for the enlargement and improvement of the yard, by one of which it is proposed to increase the existing dock and by the other to enclose a large area capable of being turned into a dock large enough for a Powerful, and a basin which will take in half-a-dozen battleships. It is to be hoped that the larger of these schemes will be carried out. The launch of the Hannibal went off without a hitch, the ceremony of naming the vessel being performed by Mrs. Laurie, wife of General Laurie, the member for the Pembroke Burghs.

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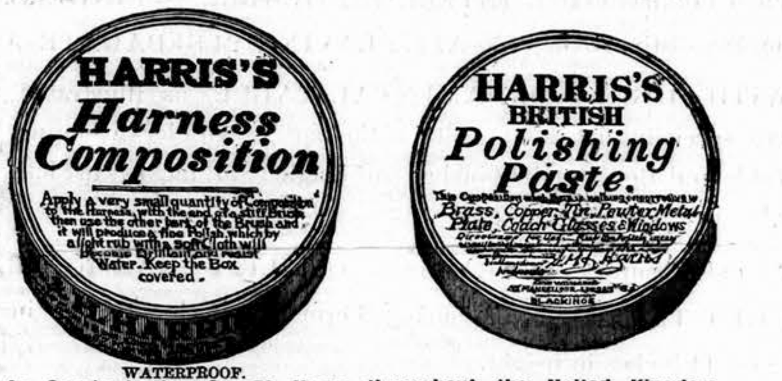

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It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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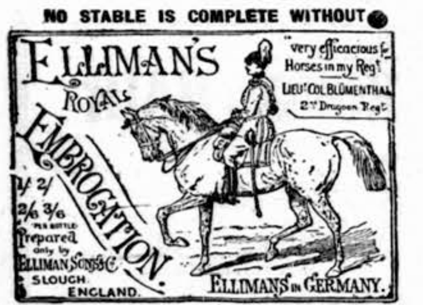
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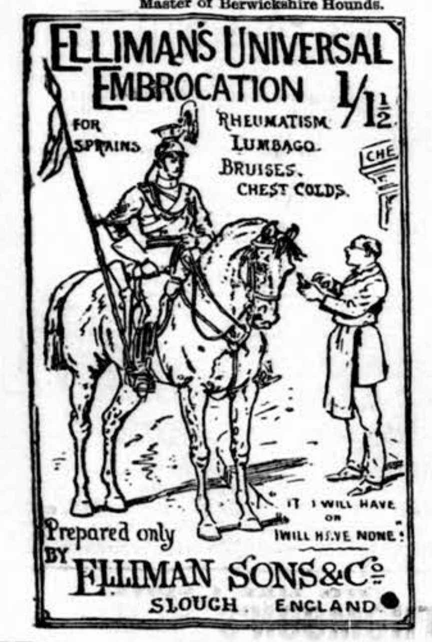

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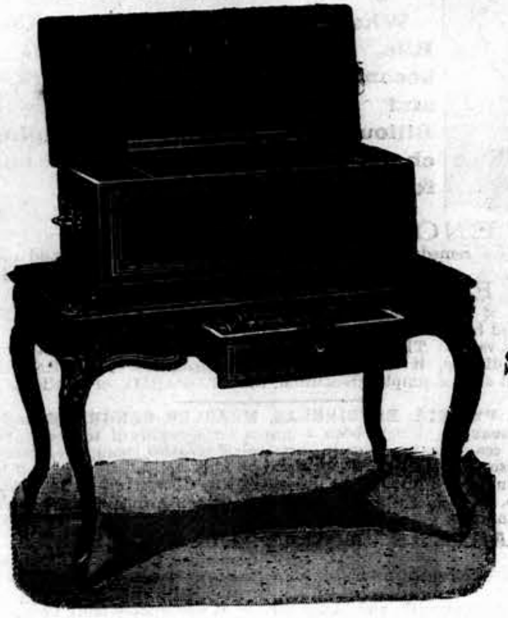

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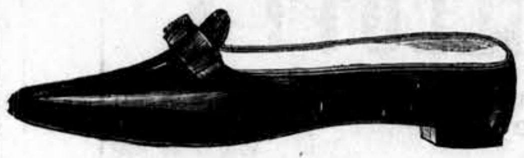

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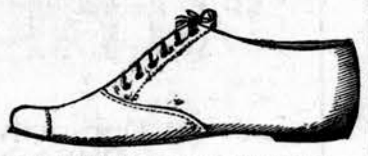

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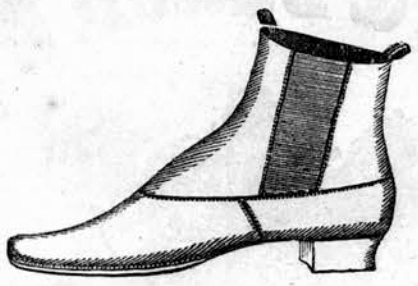

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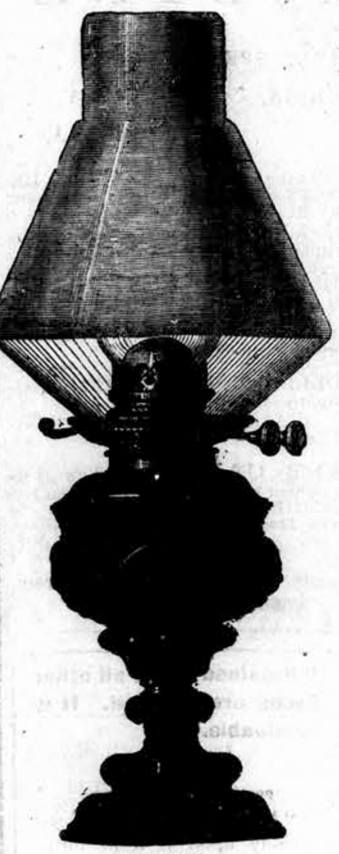

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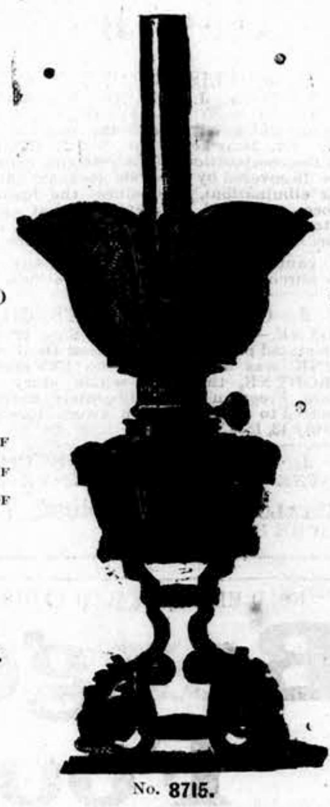

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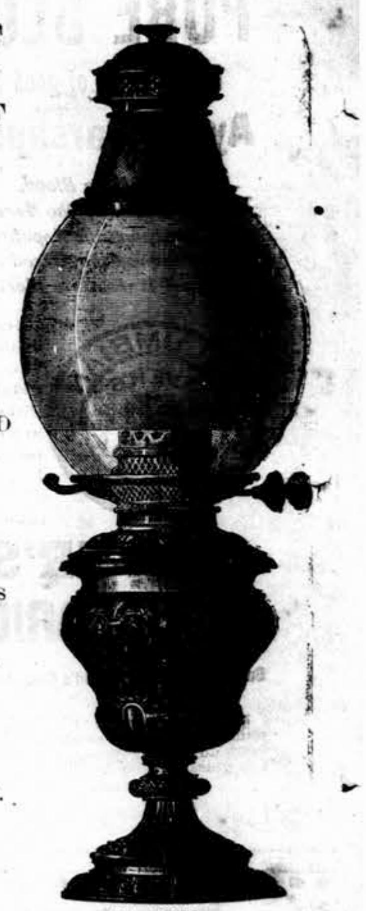

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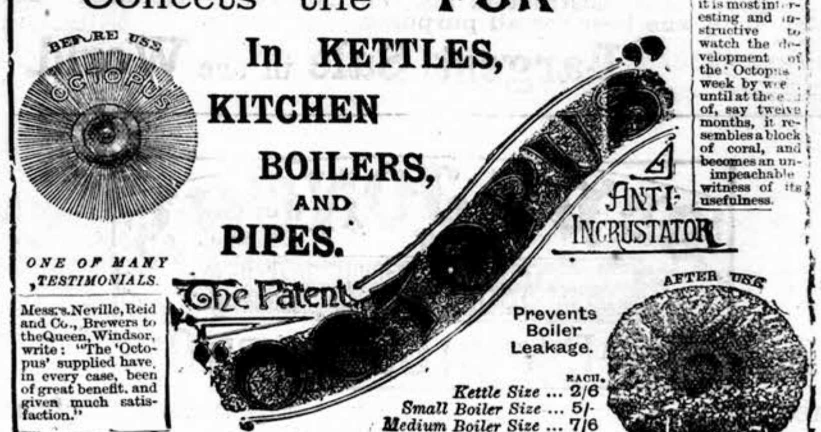

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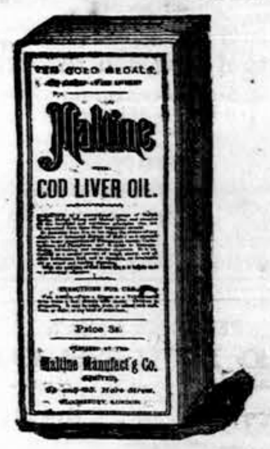
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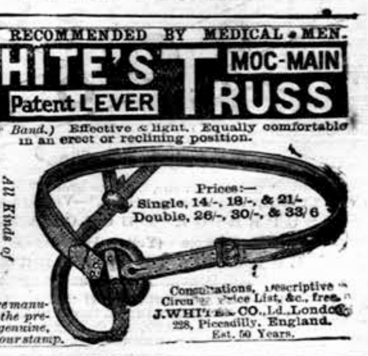

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